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EEC is no match for USA when the chips are down

Not only the monetary system but also the post-war political set-up of the West has gone off the rails. The dollar is no longer the reserve currency and the United States no longer the undisputed leader of the West.

President Nixon admitted as much when talking in terms of new centres of world power, among which he included not only China but also Japan and Western Europe.

This had the ring of a declaration that Western Europe had come of age. It included a tacit desire to cut back America's trusteeship commitments.

A recurring theme in US commentaries is the contrast between past interdependence within the Atlantic alliance and the growing independence of Western Europe.

This change has not come about overnight and, to begin with at least, there was mutual agreement on both sides of the Atlantic. Washington lent energetic support to the view that Europe could not afford to entrust its interests to the United States for all time, even though it may have had no option after the war.

America hoped that the establishment of the Common Market would resuscitate Europe and lead to the emergence of a powerful Atlantic alliance with common interests.

In retrospect one can but wonder whether this idea was ever more than a vain hope, evidently too deeply rooted in the world view of the Cold War era, which came to an end ten years ago in the course of the Cuban crisis.

John F. Kennedy was confronted with the beginnings of contrasting viewpoints between Europe and the United States, General de Gaulle's attempt to sow discord between the two.

America considered the General's attempt to further French interests that he considered to represent those of Europe as a whole while relying at the same time on the protection afforded by the US nuclear shield to be a blunder. It was, the United States certainly felt, an attempt undertaken at America's expense.

One aspect of the Gaullist policy was, for instance, the General's *non* to Britain's Common Market membership bid.

The assassination of President Kennedy and General de Gaulle's veto on Britain joining the EEC represented the abrupt conclusion of this initial post-war phase in Atlantic relations, a phase aimed mainly at European reconstruction and integration.

Under President Johnson America began to turn its attention towards Asia, becoming inextricably involved in the Vietnam conflict, and to discover a new partner in the Soviet Union.

As regards relations with Europe this second phase consisted of a cooling-off of ties and political (though not economic) neglect of the Old World.

Caught between the two stools of General de Gaulle's self-contradictory target of an independent yet politically loosely-linked Europe and continuing military dependence on the help and assistance of the United States the Common Market began to go from strength to strength economically, attracting American capital investment in the process.

An unexpected influx of dollars, printed by the US Treasury with confidence in America's economic potential, was, so the United States came to feel, being used to finance the challenge to America.

Political discord on account of the war in Vietnam soon came to be joined by economic discord, particularly as Europe gradually realised, in the wake of the initial setbacks to the initial international monetary system, that the Americans were buying cheaply on world markets with over-rated dollars.

Ill-feeling on this side of the Atlantic was accompanied in the United States by feelings of bitterness at the disruption of US trade by the new economic giant EEC and at the obstacle to the balancing of US payments the Common Market was felt to represent.

The end of the Vietnam war has heralded the third phase in relations between the United States and Europe, the stage of coming to terms.

The United States, to quote President Nixon, has abandoned its role as a "world policeman and crusader," having come to realise the limitations of its own power.

Europe, taken on as a ward during the crusading days, has come of age, even though it may not have devoloped in quite the way its guardian had in mind.

It is felt to be a rival, a competitor, a new centre of power. Can the nine-member Common Market really do itself justice in this role, a role, moreover, in which it would occasionally like to see itself?

This country has often been rated an economic giant but a political dwarf, and this applies equally well to the Common Market. It lacks not only the wherewithal but also the strategic hinterland needed by a military superpower.

It thus remains dependent on the United States for its security and it cannot even pursue a policy of detente with the Soviet Union without the backing of the United States.

Superpowers will only respect their equals and this is a consideration that must be borne in mind in all appraisals related to a review of ties between Europe and the United States.

Superpowers will only respect their equals and this is a consideration that must be borne in mind in all appraisals related to a review of ties between Europe and the United States.

The Common Market may be entitled to assume that the United States will, in its own interest, retain its presence on this side of the Atlantic.

As regards monetary and trade disputes, however, Europe will continue to be subjected to American pressure to bear a growing share of the burden of joint defence. The credibility of America's nuclear shield for Europe depends to a large extent on Atlantic solidarity.

This applies particularly to the Federal Republic. As on previous occasions Bonn was unable, in the course of the latest monetary crisis, to accord priority to European integration rather than to Atlantic cooperation.

Had Bonn done so, it would have lent support to the pound and the lira at all costs and secured their inclusion in a joint floating agreement for the entire Common Market. Not only Bonn but also Paris stopped short at attempting this phenomenal task.

So it was that the joint floating agreement between this country, France, Denmark and Benelux was negotiated, a compromise solution that was more realistic from the point of view of both the power Europe wields and the national interests of France and the Federal Republic.

It also represented a more satisfactory compromise between the possibilities open to the Common Market and the wishes expressed by the United States.

At the same time the decision not to float all nine currencies in unison consitutes an admission of the weakness of the European Community and the imbalance between its regions and constituent economic structures.

It remains to be seen whether or not the emergence of a six-member bloc consisting of the economically strongest Common Market countries will further increase the imbalance or form the basis of monetary and economic integration that can later be extended to include the others.

There can certainly be no gainsaying, however, that the Common Market has reached a somewhat dangerous crossroads and that it is, moreover, partly to blame for the unfortunate juncture at which the current dispute with the United States has come to a head.

The Common Market is so weak that it is unlikely to be in a position to dictate monetary moves to the United States that are designed to shore up the dollar. This, and not the strength of the EEC, is the reason why there is a danger of economic warfare.

Tariff warfare can only break out if Congress were, in the event of further inflation in the United States and continuing weakness of the dollars, to pass the protectionist measures that President Nixon is currently merely threatening to implement as a means of gaining as many concessions as possible.

Europe need no longer suffer a severe bout of influenza the moment America sneezes but it will have to take its medicine like a man in order to avoid infection. America has done so, and the aim has been to keep both sides healthy.

Dieter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 March)



Money men talk

Treasury Secretary George Schultz (left) had talks with Federal Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on 15 March before they went to Paris for discussions with the Group of Ten on the currency crisis (Photo: dpa)

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sino-Russian conflict flares up again

Four years ago, in March 1969, Russian and Chinese troops exchanged fire on Damanski island on the River Ussuri. In the wake of this encounter fighting occurred at various other points along thee 5,000-mile frontier between the Soviet Union and People's China.

Conflict between the two Communist powers had not been restricted to verbiage prior to the Ussuri incident, though. Frontier clashes had recurred since the early sixties, only really hitting the headlines as a result of the propaganda in connection with the Ussuri however.

Both sides must suddenly have felt it to be in their interest to reveal to the world at large that fighting was taking place on their mutual frontier.

For the Soviet Union the bloodshed represented a welcome opportunity of accusing China of breaking with socialist solidarity and pursuing a policy of disunity against the background of preparations for the June 1969 conference of Communist Parties in Moscow.

A number of participants in the conference were still alarmed by the Warsaw Pact occupation of Czechoslovakia and interested in maintaining the ideological unity of all Communists.

For their part the Chinese viewed the Ussuri dispute as both part of the ideological controversy with Moscow and a convenient opportunity of drawing attention to a conflict of national interests, the unresolved issue of the frontier between China and Russia.

Ideological disputes need not be taken too seriously. Territorial claims staked by one great power against another form the basis of lasting conflict, however, always assuming, of course, that neither side gives way and no compromise is reached.

In this instance neither prospect seems likely in the foreseeable future. A number of developments that have occurred in recent weeks would, indeed, seem to indicate that the Sino-Soviet conflict is likely to flare up again.

Moscow has shown signs of alarm about the further improvement in relations between Washington and Peking, the Soviet and Chinese Foreign Ministers ignored one another at the Paris Vietnam peace talks and the two sides have failed to reach agreement on frontiers and shipping on rivers that constitute the Sino-Soviet frontier.

By government decree from Moscow a number of localities in Eastern Siberia with names of Chinese origin have been given new, Russian names.

The localities in question may only be small towns but the Peking *People's Daily* has accused Moscow of trying to paper over the originally Chinese character of these towns and areas and "finally hush up the territorial robbery of the Tsars."

The vehemence of the Chinese reaction allows of two conclusions: that the Chinese continue to lay claim to these now Soviet territories and that this claim *will* continue to represent a strain on Sino-Soviet relations.

The historic background of the feud consists of the Russian advance into Asia and the Far East, a process that China hoped to have brought to a halt with the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689.

In the treaties of Aigun (1858) and Peking (1860) China was, however, forced to cede first the lands north of the Amur and then those east of the Ussuri to Tsar Alexander II.

According to a Soviet government declaration dated 29 March 1969 these treaties, and a map protocol of 1861, are still in force.

The Chinese refer to them as unequal treaties and refer to official declarations by the Soviet government in 1919 and 1920 in which Petrograd promised to annul them.

According to the Soviet Union a Sino-Soviet agreement of 1924 annulling the unequal treaties referred not to the treaties themselves but merely to other agreements entitling Russia to political and economic privileges in China.

Regardless whether or not this is a unilateral interpretation on Moscow's part there can be no doubt that Count Muravyov, who signed the Treaty of Aigun on behalf of Russia, was armed with artillery in addition to a pen and ink. This being the case, it could well be argued that the treaties were unequal. China certainly refused to ratify them to begin with, only doing so on being forced by the terms of the Treaty of Peking in 1860 to ratify Aigun. Britain and France, incidentally, were parties to the Peking treaty.

The basis of the current situation is a Peking note to the Soviet government dated 7 October 1969 in which the frontier agreements are designated as unequal treaties, China, however, being willing to accept them as the basis of a frontier settlement and to maintain the status quo until such time as agreement is reached.

In reply to this Chinese time bomb the Soviet Union expressed its determination to refute Chinese claims to a million and a half square kilometres of territory and to agree only to minor realignments of the frontier.

When one recalls that the Soviet Union has declared Damanski island, which is uninhabited, frozen in winter and waterlogged in summer, to be sacrosanct Russian soil, it is easy to realise that determination and irrationality could easily intensify the conflict.

Josef Riedmiller

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 March 1973)

Mujibur Rahman triumphs in Bangladesh

Bengali Premier Mujibur Rahman's triumph has been indisputable. In the first elections held since the declaration of Bangladesh Independence his Awami League gained no fewer than 290 seats in the 300-member House of Representatives.

Nearly all election observers attribute this triumph almost entirely to the personality of Rahman himself, who fourteen months after the declaration of independence still enjoys unparallelled popularity as the father of the nation and outstrips any politician the Opposition has to offer.

On 8 March Opposition spokesmen levelled accusations of intimidation in many cases, yet they can hardly have brought much influence to bear on the general electoral trend. Besides, the thirteen Opposition parties were rent by dissension and can hardly be said to have offered a constructive alternative to the Awami League.

For many Bengalis an additional factor will have been the opportunity of again paying tribute to their freedom hero, Mujibur Rahman, and giving him an opportunity of politically and economically consolidating Bangladesh over the next five years.

For the time being the Premier evidently wants to come to terms with the past, "very soon" taking legal action against an unspecified number of Pakistani prisoners-of-war currently in India.

Furthermore, according to prominent members of the Awami League, a purge of the East Bengali bureaucracy is intended, the target beeing to "de-Pakistanise" government officials psychologically.

In this context there are, however, reasons to fear that the ruling party might extend its exclusive influence to the country's entire administrative machine, making Bangladesh a one-party state in every respect. In answer to queries to this effect Premier Mujib replied on 8 March: "Is it my fault that my people love me?"

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 March 1973)

Peking regards Tokyo with displeasure

New and dramatic developments have unexpectedly put in an appearance in the Far East. Japan is running the risk of being caught between the stools of embittered Sino-Soviet conflict.

Following the visit to Peking by Japanese Premier Tanaka, Foreign Minister Ohira was given a chilly reception in Moscow last autumn. Yet recently Leonid Brezhnev, not a man to consult often with diplomats, gave the Japanese ambassador a long interview, in the course of which the ambassador handed over a personal note from Premier Tanaka.

At the same time it was announced in Tokyo that Japan had decided to accept the Soviet offer of a contract to build several thousand miles of pipeline to transport petroleum from the Tumen field in Western Siberia to the Yellow Sea.

The project will cost an estimated thousand million dollars, and over the New Year it seemed doubtful whether Japan would decide to take the risk, particularly as it would jeopardise the progress Premier Tanaka had achieved in Peking.

The pipeline would be of the utmost strategic significance for the Red Army and would substantially increase its mobility in Eastern Siberia.

Peking had a subtle yet unmistakeable answer at the ready. Direct attacks on Japan were avoided. Instead the Chinese claim to Eastern Siberia was reactivated after an interruption of several years.

The occasion chosen was the issuing of a government decree by Moscow renaming a number of Siberian towns. Their old Chinese name were replaced by Russian ones, and the Peking *People's Daily* was quick to make political capital out of this Muscovite move.

This Chinese propaganda is in fact aimed in Tokyo's direction. The intention is to remind the Japanese what they are letting themselves in for by cooperating with the Soviet Union in the construction of an East Siberian pipeline.

According to China it will pass through territory illegally occupied by the Tsars. Indirectly the Japanese have been told that those who help Moscow in developing this contested region cannot be considered friends of China.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 16 March 1973)

Peronist Campora wins Argentina's election

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

Developments in Argentina are dram[atic] and likely to remain so. After se[ven] years in office the military regime [has] resigned and is to hand over power t[o] parliamentary democracy.

Elections were thus held and promp[tly] led to the surprise victory of the Pero[nist] candidate Hector Campora.

The transfer of power appears to [be] taking place correctly, but since [one] associates the term "military junta" [in] South America with certain specific negative characteristics, scepticism [re]mains as to Argentina's immediate fu[ture].

The military can be expected to m[ake] various attempts to ensure that [their] influence is not entirely forfei[ted], particularly as their number incl[udes] embittered opponents of Peron.

Juan Peron can be expected to reapp[ear] in Argentina in he none too dis[tant] future. President-elect Campora, [a] faithful associate of old, can be expe[cted] to ensure the dictator's return.

The Peronist camp has so far consi[sted] of such a variety of tendencies [the] electoral victory is unlikely to h[ave] welded it into a uniform grouping.

President Campora will certainly [have] to pay particular heed to the majorit[y of] his voters, working people and p[etty] bourgeois, moderates who have no [wish] to see wild experiments made, expe[cting] instead an improvement in their so[cial] position, containment of inflation [and] unemployment and the re-establish[ment] of a meaningful relationship bet[ween] earnings and purchasing power.

The call for greater justice that is [to be] heard in all South American countri[es] and rightly so – is to be answere[d in] Argentina by a return to civ[ilian] government. There will certainly be [no] point in trying to return to the days [of] Peron, though sentiment can be [a] political factor in South America.

The hand-over of power in Argentina [is] expected to be followed by spee[dy] action and results. All too often in t[he] past doctrines of political salvation have been embraced in dire need, only t[o] prove to have been vain hopes.

Will Argentina emerge with a tolerab[le] system of government? It could well b[e] but there can be no denying that th[e] transition will be an extremely diffic[ult] one.

Friedrich Herzog

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 14 March 1973)

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■ POLITICS

Young Socialists are hell-bent on steering to the left

The Stadthalle in Bad Godesberg looks like becoming a fateful place for this country's Social Democrats. In November 1959 it saw the birth of the Bad Godesberg Programme, the basic Manifesto by means of which Socialism in this country escaped narrow bounds and started on a new course.

In the Stadthalle the SPD renounced the theory that general Socialism would be a cure for all ills in all circumstances.

In March 1973 in the same hall the youth organisation of the Social Democrats produced their own Godesberg programme. The Young Socialists made it quite clear that as far as they were concerned transference of the means of production to public ownership was an essential condition for Socialism.

Shortly before this *Juso* congress began Chancellor Willy Brandt prophesied that at the forthcoming SPD conference in Hanover the basic Bad Godesberg Programme would be expressly confirmed as the basis of German social democracy.

Thereby the assurances given by Social Democrats such as Horst Ehmke that the party must "get beyond the bounds of Bad Godesberg" were laid aside.

The SPD leadership cannot afford such mobility at a time when Young Socialists are messing around with the basic structure of the Bad Godesberg Programme or taking generous liberties with it for their own benefit.

At their national congress the Young Socialists proved to be a progressive Social Democratic group that has set out to guide its party along the 'right left route' along the path to Marxism.

Up till now this ideology has been regarded by the SPD as an interesting piece of doctrine which is quite useful in analysis of the structure of society.

But since then the Young Socialists have taken over Marxist doctrine and made it into a binding theory of how to cure the ills of society, and now they are trying to indoctrinate the party with their ideas.

The days are gone when there were "ethical Socialists" in the Young Socialist movement. Working from the contradiction between payment for work done and capital they not only maintain that Helmut Schmidt has made a secret alliance with capitalism but they are also trying on a large scale to push through their principle of "anti-capitalist structural reforms" in this country and on a European basis. They regard the communist parties of Italy and France with their striving towards a popular front as completely acceptable.

The *Jusos* want another kind of republic. The reformist and constitutional set up of German Social Democracy, which was the rule back in Bebel's day, is regarded by them with suspicion.

They talk in terms of "radical reformism" in order to prove the impotence of capitalism with all its contradictions, by means of transitional demands.

When appraising their basic attitudes people outside the Young Socialist movement do not consider it all-important that they are fighting among themselves over the road to be taken towards Marxist Socialism. At the Bad Godesberg meeting they again painted differing concept of how the society of the future should look. The *Stamokap* (staatsmonopolistischer Kapitalismus) group, suspected of communist leanings, concentrating its social criticism on the power of monopolies, came out on the losing side.

But the *Jusos* majority, which mistrusts the ultimate aims of the minority, had its leaders state that their tactical malleability should not be confused with a lukewarm attitude in the fight on behalf of the workers. In Bad Godesberg they too flew the flag of the class struggle.

If this congress in Bad Godesberg have the idea that the Young Socialists know exactly what they want as far as social-welfare and domestic policies are concerned it failed to convince anyone that the *Jusos* have reached maturity in their foreign-policy thinking. In this respect, it was clear, the Young Socialists are still going through puberty.

They are highly dubious about the merits of Nato and have demanded that Bonn immediately cease making foreign-exchange payments to the United States. In the light of the political situation both of these attitudes would appear to be crass stupidity.

The SPD leadership has no grounds for harbouring illusions. The appearance of their national business affairs manager Holger Bomer at the Juso congress could not be marked down as one of the most glittering moments of solidarity in the Social Democrat party. The trend within the SPD is towards the left.

But this is no longer anything to do with the conflict of generations. The time has come for Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner and Helmut Schmidt to state exactly what they mean by the expression "new centre".

The top men must declare whether they visualise the SPD of the 1980s as a social-democratic national popular party, or whether it will be a Marxistic party waging class warfare.

It is high time the party leadership raised their flags and showed their colours. At the party conference in Dortmund prior to the elections Helmut Schmidt boldly stated that the Social Democrat party was the party of the workers – and for this he was loudly applauded.

The Finance Minister cannot now be surprised that the Young Socialists are trying to cash in on this and are taking the statement of government policy at this value.

The Jusos do not need to create a split in the party. In Bad Godesberg they were filled with self-confidence as they stoked up a good head of steam and set the points in the direction of left.

In mid-April when the SPD train reaches Hanover for the party-political congress we shall know finally the direction it will be taking.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 March 1973)

Chairman of the Young Socialists Wolfgang Roth (left), together with executive board members Johann Strassor und Karsten Voigt (Photo: dpa)

Barzel should make way for a leader who inspires confidence

Back to grass roots – that was the prescription Rainer Barzel wrote for himself after his party had suffered the shattering election defeat of 19 November last, so as to be able to free himself from the attitude of resignation that had set in.

In fact the visits of the beaten general to his troops are becoming more frequent all the time. But what Barzel visualised as moral rearmament through teamwork is turning out to be on frequent occasion nothing more than running the gauntlet of his men's blows.

It is hard to think of a time when a Federal state party leader has read the riot act so openly and vehemently to the party Chairman as Dr Franz Josef Röder, the Saarland premier, did recently – and Röder is renowned for his coolness and thoughtfulness.

There was no question of the two men giving each other a morale booster. This was the pay-off, and as such it was merciless.

This incident in Saarbrücken is symptomatic of a process in which the grass roots are disavowing their oath of allegiance to the beaten general. This string of evidence goes on and on. Bit by bit the party organisations are recovering their senses after the numbing shock of last November.

But as the feeling returns to their limbs they are becoming increasingly aware that Barzel is unlikely to be the man who will lead them on to glorious victories in new battlefields at a future date.

The consistency with which the slings and arrows are being aimed at Barzel's bitter fact that the basis of his power was head at the moment could easily give rise to pity for the man. But personal feelings do not count twopence in the everyday political fray. And what is happening to Barzel now is nothing more than what was predicted by innumerable unbiased observers before the Saarbrücken party conference when the party's standards were raised again and seen to be emblazoned with the head of parliamentary party Chairman Barzel.

CDU grassroots considered the party's decision a mistake since they find Barzel lacking in the qualities that the chairman of a major popular party must possess if he is to bring the party success: natural authority and the personality that emanates from this, integrating the various diverse vested interest groups in a party and attracting new voters to that party.

Although unmistakeable concern was shown in Saarbrücken about Barzel's continuing as leader the CDU kept him on because a majority felt that no potential alternative was available. The Kohl-Schröder link-up robbed itself of any chances it many have had because of the inexplicable period of silence on the part of Gerhard Schröder.

Following the debacle of 19 November Rainer Barzel is having to pay for the not the trust vested in him by his party, never particularly great anyway, but primarily the duty he was expected to fulfill, namely bringing the party back to governmental power.

For this reason Barzel is unable to do himself much good by pointing to the fact that Willy Brandt unsuccessfully made a bid for power, and that on two occasions.

A vast majority of the SPD was perfectly confident that it had found the right man for the right job. It was this that gave Brandt and his party the strength to have a third crack.

However useful Barzel's appeal may be that the party must now contemplate on finding the right policies this appeal is bound to fall on stony ground while the party lacks a man with a sufficiently strong personality to put across these policies and who does not enjoy the confidence of even his own party colleagues.

As far as Barzel is concerned even before the Saarbrücken conference the idea was abroad that he knew what was to be done but was not sufficiently strong to put across the ideas and could not make up his mind how that should be put into action.

Moreover CDU delegates are tending to take the view the only political decisions that will be made will be made in the Bundestag. The CDU is no longer a party with a chancellor or a potential chancellor and accepting this line of argument would force the Christian Democrats into the restrictive corset of a purely parliamentary party.

The significance of the Bundestag as a battlefield where the CDU can fight out the ideas it holds dear with the government should not be underestimated. But for the future of the CDU it is just as important that a new man should be elected as leader whom the party can view as being born under a more fortunate star then Rainer Barzel.

Against this background Helmut Kohl has announced his candidature for the second time. And if the signs are not deceptive this time he has a good chance of winning the day against Rainer Barzel.

As Premier of the Rhineland-Palatinate Helmut Kohl has helped to change the Federal state in a short time from a dreamy impoverished area of vineyards into a modern, industrial area. He proved himself to be a party reformer full of ideas and with the verve to see that they were put into action. Unlike Barzel he has always been a man of the party.

But he has still not made a statement about what distinguished him from Barzel policy-wise. Kohl has got off to an early start, but his main concern now will be keeping his powder dry since he can be sure that in the weeks leading up to the CDU party congress in Hamburg next October there will be a rapid exchange of fire.

It is not be expected that he will.

Continued on page 5

■ WORKING WORLD

Plans to open an accident research centre

Herbert Niemann, the driver for a Munich drinks firm, was in a hurry as his lunch was waiting for him so he carelessly dragged a trolley full of crates into the warehouse lift and pressed the button to descend.

But the trolley caught against a projection in the lift shaft and the topmost crate pinned his head to the wall. Niemann hung there helplessly and was in a serious condition by the time he was rescued. The accident was attributed to human error.

Foreman Franz Bücher suddenly heard a shriek and turned round to find Karl Hauser surrounded by an arc of light, leading from an unprotected cable, via a crane beam and the worker's foot to the ground. Hauser died immediately, the ten thousand volts had killed him. The cause of the accident was once again described as human error.

Drago Skoblar, a Yugoslav working in this country, looked approvingly at the tool he had just cut. All he had to do now was clean it of dust. As he waved a rag around his sleeve caught in the unprotected grinding wheel which he had forgotten to switch off. The muscles and tendons of his lower arm were immediately severed. The cause was attributed to human error.

These are only three of the two and a half million industrial accidents that are recorded in the Federal Republic every year, three case histories that contribute towards an alarming set of statistics, however sober everything appears when reduced to figures.

An industrial accident occurs every thirteen seconds in the Federal Republic. Every seven minutes there is a serious accident leading to disability. Every two hours a person is killed at work.

But the flood of accidents described last month in the government accident prevention report compiled by Labour Minister Walter Arendt is accepted as something perfectly natural. Hundreds of thousand of accidents are explained away as acts of God or the result of human error.

People seem to accept the dangers of the working world with the same fatalism as Mankind adopted for millenia towards natural catastrophe and the injuries sustained in industrial accidents are looked upon as almost inevitable.

An organisation recently founded in Dortmund plans to counteract this mood of resignation and indifference and, above all, the alarming state of ignorance concerning accident prevention.

The Federal Bureau of Labour Protection and Accident Research has found a provisional home in the grounds of the former Germania colliery right in the heart of one of the main industrial areas in the Federal Republic.

A team of technicians and scientists will try to find new norms for an accident-free working world in the shadow of one of the most modern examples of pithead equipment in this country. For years it served as a symbol for rationalisation in the mining industry and is now to be dismantled and transported to the Mining Museum in nearby Bochum.

The staff of 150 at the Federal Bureau, a sub-section of the Ministry of Labour, are having to start work from the very beginning. No comprehensive statistics or analyses of industrial accidents are available in the Federal Republic.

The figures available on industrial accidents are usually estimates. Scientists enquiring into the causes of these accidents usually have to rely on findings from random spot-checks. It is only the insurance companies that have comprehensive statistics at their disposal, or at least as far as specific sectors of the working world are concerned.

The first aim of the Federal Bureau is to clarify the number and causes of accidents. They plan to find out how often the various categories of accident occur at work, in the home and during leisure-time, why they happen and how they are to be avoided.

The Federal Bureau does not have a monopoly in the accident research and labour protection sectors however. Its work runs parallel to efforts being made on other levels:

1. Legislation on the part of the State. A law regulating factory safety measures is expected in the near future.
2. Trade unions are busy drawing up norms for accident protection.
3. Private organisations such as the Electrical Engineers Association or the Gas and Water Experts Federation are drawing up safety specifications for their own specialist fields.

But later the Federal Bureau will investigate the whole phenomenon of accidents in all spheres of life. This at any rate is the long-term goal of its head, Professor Manfred Hagenkötter.

Professor Hagenkötter is the ideal man for this post. He has practical experience of the subject as he worked down the mines for some time and he also has a fair grasp of theory as an engineering and sociology graduate.

So far the Federal Bureau has concentrated on the theoretical side of the accident problem. A project study currently being produced deals for instance with safety in kindergartens.

As incredible as it may sound, there are as yet no generally valid data on the main sources of danger in kindergartens in the Federal Republic, on their causes or the ways they could be eliminated.

The dangers facing kindergarten children are now to be investigated by interviewing kindergarten staff, safety technicians, psychologists, educationalists and architects and by analysing available accident reports.

The findings thus gained will later be converted into practical proposals. The physicists, chemists, physiologists and psychologists working in various groups at the Federal Bureau will point out what improvements can be made as regards hygienic installations, floor surfaces and toys.

But the Federal Bureau cannot issue any binding regulations. Its findings will take effect in another way. They could be used as material for the appropriate departments of the Ministry of Labour and form the basis of legislation or they could be employed as supplementary material for the accident prevention courses planned by the safety experts of the authorities and industrial concerns.

The Federal Bureau's main aim is to spread information. It wishes to make a contribution towards the better recognition of dangers at work, in schools and kindergartens, at home and during leisure time.

Minister Walter Arendt, the Federal Bureau's supremo, has set himself an ambitious goal. He wants to make the public as aware of these complex safety problems as they are now about environmental issues.

But he faces two main obstacles in his fight to make people more safety-conscious. Safety costs money. Accident prevention measures in both the public and private sector are usually linked with financial expense and loss of time. But an overall economic calculation should make it plain that investment on accident prevention is worthwhile.

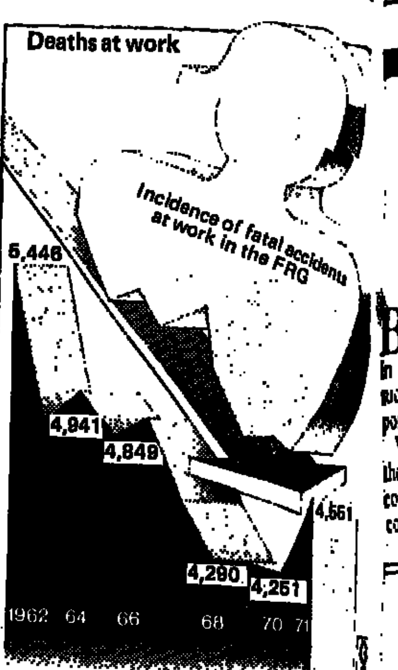
Some ten milliard Marks are spent on the direct and subsequent costs of industrial accidents in the Federal Republic every year. This vast sum is made up of hospital charges, invalidity pensions and the loss of productivity. Reducing this sum by means of safety measures would benefit the community as well as the individual worker or manufacturer.

The second obstacle Arendt faces in making people safety-conscious is somewhat more of a hindrance — it is the German mentality. Many people still look upon the willingness to risk life and health as a sign of masculinity. Caution is considered cowardly.

The Federal Bureau believes that its main priority must be to overcome this attitude with all the information it has at its disposal. "Our work must stop people confusing foolhardiness at work with heroism," Professor Hagenkötter comments.

Dieter Buhl

(Die Zeit, 9 March 1973)



Training programmes for young workers inadequate

Neue Hannoversche

Only one trainee in three is given instruction according to an approved programme, a government-commissioned survey of 4,500 trainees in Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia reveals. More than one third of trainees under sixteen have to work at least a forty-hour week.

The results reveal an alarmingly high number of cases of serious violations against career training and youth protection regulations, the Ministry of Education and Science claims, adding that the results of the survey can be considered largely representative of the whole Federal Republic.

According to the survey, trainees are largely engaged in routine work. Only seven per cent stated that they had not had to do any such work on the day before the survey took place. Trainees most frequently forced to do longer hours than average were those in the meat, hairdressing and restaurant trades.

Only 23 per cent of the trainees covered in the survey received regular theoretical instruction at their place of work. One trainee in two at large concerns was given theoretical training compared with less than one in ten at smaller firms. Practical training in special workshops run by the firms themselves was offered mainly in industrial and technological trades.

The survey also revealed that more than half the trainees also had to do auxiliary jobs that formed no part of their general instruction. Six per cent claimed that work of this type took more than one third of their working day. Auxiliary work seems to be most common among trainees in commerce and the service industries.

The results of the survey should provide sufficient information on the workings of the career training law passed some four years ago and form a basis for its amendment and other reforms in the career training sector.

(Neue Hannoversche, 3 March 1973)

Industrial doctors advise workers to eat a good breakfast

Industrial doctors employed by big concerns discovered in the course of a survey that some eighty per cent of the labour force do not allow themselves enough time to eat an unhurried breakfast, that they bolt their food down or do not eat enough. Thirty per cent eat their breakfast standing up.

It is bad that the majority of workers snatch a quick breakfast and often do not eat enough. Doctors have known for some time that an unhurried breakfast rich in calories is a decisive factor in a worker's performance throughout the whole of the working day. It can be claimed without exaggeration that everything depends on a good breakfast.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 March 1973)

Heartbeat and job strain

Changes in heartbeat are a good guide to the amount of strain felt by the working man, scientists at Darmstadt Technical University found during a research project commissioned by the Volkswagen Foundation.

Professor Walter Rohmert and his team measured workers' pulses as they worked and found that the fluctuations in the heart rhythm are dependent on the amount of strain.

Heartbeats are also a good guide to the amount of strain felt by people who need not do manual work. The Volkswagen Foundation is financing this research project to the tune of 390,000 Marks.

(Neue Hannoversche, 10 March 1973)

Too few industrial doctors

Over 118,000 doctors currently practise in the Federal Republic but only 470 (0.4 per cent) are full-time industrial doctors while another two thousand or 1.7 per cent act as works doctors on a part-time basis.

Their number has been stagnant for some time, Dr Heinrich Petry wrote in the *Deutsches Ärzteblatt*. "Their average age is well above fifty and is increasing year by year," he complained. "Little new blood comes into this branch of medicine."

Dr Petry stated that this was because the public did not look upon the activities of a works doctor with the same esteem as those of other medical practitioners.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 March 1973)

■ PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ambassador Berndt von Staden prepares to go to Washington

Berndt von Staden has been appointed ambassador in Washington, following in the illustrious footsteps of highly successful Rolf Pauls. He will take up his post in Washington on 15 April.

Von Staden has all the qualifications the job demands — the gift of analysis, common sense, self-control and excellent contacts in Washington. He loves America, knows the main objectives of the Federal Republic's policy by heart and realises the importance of relations between the two countries.

Staden enjoy's Walter Scheel's confidence. He has after all been one of the authors of this country's foreign policy in recent years. The treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were negotiated while he was head of the Foreign Office's political department and he also had a hand in negotiations leading to establishing diplomatic relations with Peking.

But Staden was still surprised at his new appointment. "My career has always moved in a five-year rhythm," he commented.

Staden, who is at present recovering from a serious operation at the University Hospital in Bonn, has been in the United States before. From 1963 to 1968 he was senior adviser at the embassy in Washington.

The Americans liked him. Even Walter Lippman, the commentator who has critically followed events in the Federal Republic for years, remarked: "He has a fair mind."

Berndt von Staden was born in Rostock. There is a sense of remoteness about him. He is a man of caution and not likely to act in a foolhardy manner. He has all the facts he needs at this fingertips and his memory is precise. He treats no political detail as unimportant.

He works with great concentration and in many ways he can be compared with Walter Hallstein who was once his head of cabinet in Brussels. It was during this period that Staden grew to esteem Hallstein's brilliant mind.

People who have worked with the new ambassador in the past appreaciate two of his main features — his loyalty, which can develop into friendship, and his precise knowledge of a subject. Von Staden never goes to a meeting unprepared. Time is valuable to him and a twelve-hour day is usual.

Wendelgard von Staden, his wife and from April the Federal Republic's first lady in the United States, worked as an adviser in the embassy in Washington before she married her husband.

She has only one fear: "We'll have no free evenings in Washington." She realises that the ambassador's residence forms the main platform for the government in nearly all its consultations with the United States government.

. But both husband and wife are looking forward to their duties. They are taking four servants with them — a cook, a nanny and two maidservants. Any representative of the Federal Republic in Washington will never need worry about the lack of guests.

Their two children Inga and Georg, aged nine and ten respectively, did not display much enthusiasm at first. But they have now accustomed themselves to the idea of leaving Bonn. Inga has already started to learn English. When in Washington, the two children will attend the German school there. One thing they are looking forward to already is the swimming pool!

Berndt von Staden is a serious and correct person. A war injury destroyed one of his facial nerves but he has come to terms with this handicap. "When I laugh, only half my face laughs with me," he was once heard to remark.

Anyone who has known Staden longer knows how humorous he can be. His dry wit is infectious. He likes his friends, enjoys having them around him and likes chatting.

Wendelgard von Staden likes her husband. "We understand each other so well," they explain without the slightest trace of embarrassment. They will need this hármony as the post of ambassador is particularly fatiguing.

They will have a good deal to do when they land in Washington on 15 April. The staff employed when Rolf Pauls was ambassador are leaving the residence.


(Photo: dpa)

Wendelgard von Staden is however full of enthusiasm and refuses to let anything as trifling as this get her down. "I know America," she explains. "I've still a dozen good friends there and shall easily manage."

Berndt von Staden was the son of a Baltic land-owner. Wendelgard von Staden grew up on an estate in Bavaria. Her uncle, Konstantin von Neurath, was Foreign Minister under Chancellors Franz von Papen, Kurt von Schleicher and Adolf Hitler. Her mother joined the Social Democratic Party in 1929 and was a friend of Kurt Schumacher.

"As a young girl I got to know both sides during the war," Wendelgard von Staden states.

Typically enough, the Stadens met during a political discussion. Both admit that politics is still a favourite subject of discussion in their household. Staden will hand President Nixon his letters of credence at the beginning of April. But a photograph of the family is already on the way to the White House on the express wish of the President.

The photograph was taken in Bonn and immediately sent to Washington. "We're all sitting in our Sunday best," the family quip. All four of them look more serious than they really are. *Margret Kämpf*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 March 1973)

Rainer Barzel

Continued from page 3

making any great revelations in the near future, therefore. However different the two main competitors may be from each other there is one thing that unites them: a common knowledge that the offical party programme is a sound basis on which they can build.

Furthermore the party will give precendence to matter-of-fact discussion only when it has solved the constantly recurring problems of personalities with which it is at present afflicted.

It is possible that in the next few bitter weeks Rainer Barzel will himself come to the conclusion that he should not be put up for re-election in Hamburg and content himself with the important role of leading the Opposition in the Bundestag. If he does so it is hardly likely that Franz Josef Strauss will oppose his decision. He would thereby be doing his party and the State the best service he is able.

The CDU is badly in need of a chairman that will restore its badly dented confidence. As for the State it needs an Opposition which is not constantly being diverted from its duties by conflicts within the party. The country needs concerned opposition that knows how to cut the government's corns when necessary. *Ludwig Harms*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 March 1973)

Vietnam prisoners return

Lieutenant-General John Mc Laughlin, the new commander of the American supply base in Worms, was surprised to hear that one of the two young Germans released from Vietnamese imprisonment wanted to see him and express his thanks.

But the Americans were not the only persons surprised. Even the parents of 26-year-old Maltese Cross worker Bernhard Diehl had not been prepared for his.

They had cancelled all public engagements in order to protect their son's nerves but on the trip from Frankfurt airport to their home in Worms he suddenly stated he wished to vosot the American troops out of gratitude for the good treatment he received since his release.

Despite their surprise, the Americans organised a reception for him. A two-star general, one of a group of officers who happened to have come over from Heidelberg, laid his coat around Diehl's shoulders as his medical uniform gave him little protection against the rain. Diehl accepted this friendly gesture and did not fear that he might be described now as a US aggressor instead of an idealistic helper.

A number of journalists and television reporters were also shaken when a man who had spent almost four and a half years in captivity, with all the hate, hunger and physical exhaustion this involves, shattered the heroic picture we have gained of the Vietcong from North Vietnamese sources of television films influenced by them.


Monika Schwinn
(Photo: dpa)

Bernhard was in solitary confinement for almost one and a half years, interrupted only by weekly meetings with fellow-prisoners under the suspicious guns of his guards.

He spoke almost exclusively English and often has to search for the right

WELT am SONNTAG

German word. He now plans to resume his medical studies interrupted in 1968. The entry restrictions imposed on the subject will not bother him. His backpay will also rid him of financial worries.

His father, Dr Jakob Diehl, a teacher and a practising Christian from Worms has requested a police guard for his house after his son's return in order to prevent journalists pestering him. Instead, he organised a public thanksgiving service at the local church.

Monika Schwinn, a thirty-year-old nurse from the Saar, appeared calmer, more exhausted and more deeply affected than Diehl. Applying for duty in Vietnam she wrote on 15 December 1967 that she would count herself lucky if her application was successful. She worked seven and a half months in Da Nang hospital before being captured by the Vietcong.

On returning home, she claimed that her belief in the humanitarian nature of her work in Vietnam helped her overcome depression and psychological pressure.


Bernhard Diehl
(Photo: AP)

"Bernie was grand," an American prisoner said of her colleague. "Many of us were only able to hold out because this German was there with us. ..."

The Maltese Cross relief organisation dispatched 276 people, including 55 doctors, to Vietnam up to the end of 1972. Its new hospital admitted 5,046 sick or injured civilians in 1972 alone. A further 96,279 were treated on an out-patients basis. *Joachim Neander*

(Welt am Sonntag, 11 March 1973)

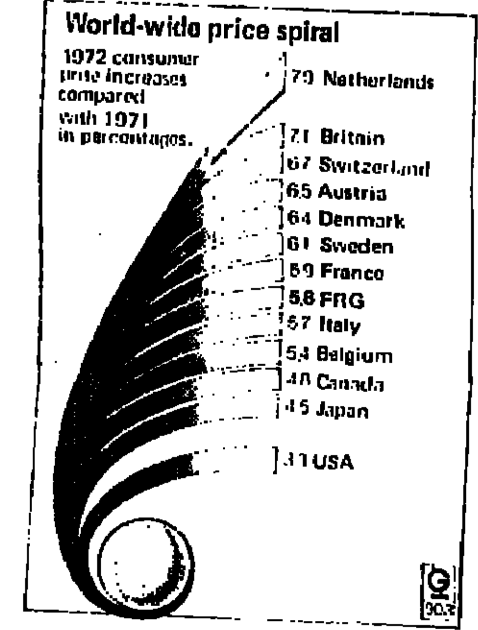
MONETARY CRISIS

Wage and price freezes are only temporary solutions

Crises in the Western monetary system follow hard on the heels of each other and the lull between seems to get ever shorter. In the past there was always a matter of years between an attack of weakness on one of the major currencies such as the pound sterling, the franc or the dollar. This shrank to a matter of months and now it seems we have been allowed only three weeks' grace between one dollar crisis and the next.

Any confidence that remained in the Bretton Woods monetary system of 1944 has now been completely exhausted. Dollar crises seem to be on the way to becoming a permanent fixture.

It is not only the exchange rate on foreign markets that has ceased to be stable. In all industrial countries the value of the currency is being nibbled away on the home market as well. When inflation is not put to sleep artificially by a price freeze it is eating away at the purchasing power of currencies.



In the Federal Republic – which is still one of the most economically stable countries in the world – the value of the Mark has dropped by forty per cint in the past twenty years. The rate of inflation as well as of currency crises has increased in recent years. At present prices are rising by six to seven per cent a year. Leading West German economists fear that by the end of this year the eight-per-cent level will have been passed.

As if this were not enough, in the short pause between the last currency crises threats of a trade war were issued more loudly than ever. In Washington Richard Nixon is in the process of re-writing the laws of commerce so as to give the United States a "fair share of world trade". We can be sure no punches will be pulled.

If Japan and the European Economic Community do not give in to the Americans' wishes, but take up similar trade-war weapons the resultant turmoil is likely to destroy the fine meshes of international economic relations which it has taken so much effort to weave in the postwar years.

A retrogression to the economic nationalism of the thirties would be unavoidable – with far-reaching economic, social and in the end political consequences.

Is the period of enduring economic prosperity coming to an end? Is the Western economic system being disrupted by the periodically recurring economic crises heralding the end of twenty-five years of almost unbroken economic prosperity and an unparalleled wealth in

DIE ZEIT

the hands of the masses? This question no longer seems unjustified.

For Marxists the answer is clear. Dollar crises, inflation and the perils of a trade war reflect, Moscow's *Pravda* reports, "the contradictions of the capitalist world which are contaantly becoming more marked".

East Berlin's *Neues Deutschland* believes that the chronic currency crisis demonstrates the rotting process throughout the whole imperialist system. The SED mouthpiece reckons that the collapse of the monetary system and trade warring are "integral parts of imperialism which Lenin revealed more than fifty years ago".

These inherent laws, Marxist theory says, should find their expression in cyclical crises of over-production leading to gigantic mountains of unsaleable commodities, mass unemployment, bankrupteies and deteriorating social conditions. Needless to say this has not been the case.

In this country and on an international plane the problem is not over-production, but the exact opposite – excessive demand for goods and services. Increasing prosperity has not led to a glut but to a constantly rising demand for public and private production. The machinery of production is not being switched off but is constantly running hot..

Theory and practice of Marxist economics, as is so often the case, do not tally in this respect. Nevertheless it is true to say that the present crises are born of our economic setup. They manifest at one and the same time the weaknesses and the strengths of the system. They are bringing to light mistakes and contradictions in the system and are thus forcing responsible politicians to make corrections.

The Western monetary system worked quite well until the mid-sixties, since trade between Western partners was fairly well balanced. But in the second half of the last decade the Americans made all too gererous usage of the important position the dollar held in this system as a key currency.

Everyone accepted the dollar as payment, so the Americans were able to use their currency to finance military campaigns, buy up foreign companies and pay for increased imports without having

The triangle of world trade

1972 imports and exports

Nine-member EEC $146 milliard

USA $104 milliard

Japan $52 milliard

17 % USA; 3 % Japan; 23 % EEC; 13 % Japan; 29 % USA; 10 % EEC

to step up their own productivity accordingly. Increasing prosperity has not led to a glut to a constantly rising demand for public and private production. The machinery of production is not being switched off but is constantly running hot. of a major power such a state of affairs

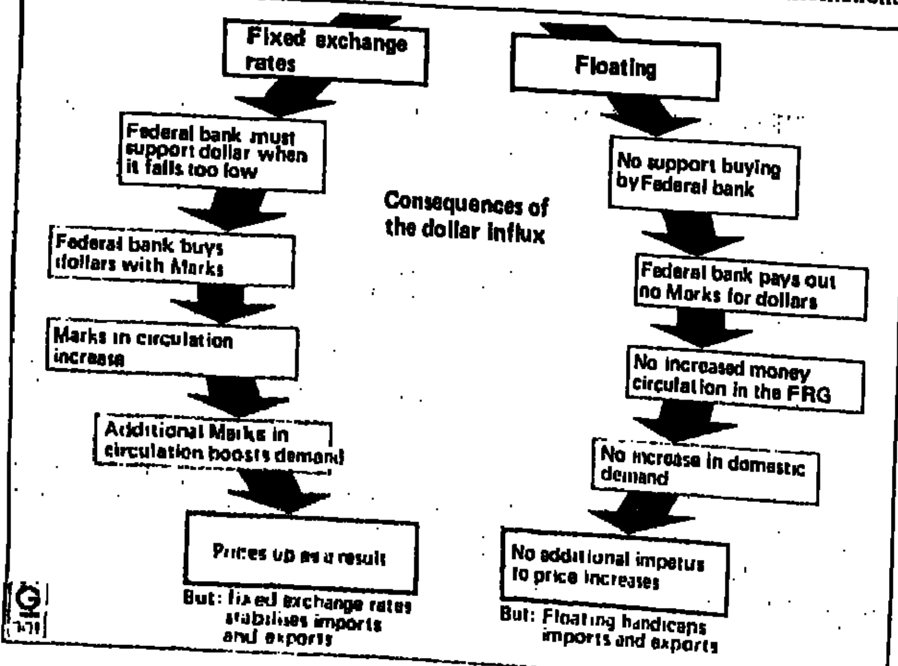
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In a bureaucratically controlled economic system with the political backing of a major powersuch a state of affairs can be maintained practically ad infinitum.

But in an economic system that is based on the principle of supply and demand the excessive availability of a currency such as the dollar means that it constantly loses value in international



transactions. All attempts by politicians and administrators to turn the tide of disrupted exchange rates against the logical dictates of the market are doomed to failure sooner or later. If we needed proof of this the past weeks and months have provided it.

Recognition of the fact that the present monetary system must be reformed is nothing new. The pressure of increasing frequencyof monetary upheavals will finally have to prompt politicians to turn good ideas into action. Insight and common sense have never managed to do so! The vested interests of the States involved are far too diverse. Not even Europeans have yet been able to agree on a common course of action.

Not until peace has been restored on the international money markets and all the talk about trade was has been quietened will governments be able to settle down to fighting the inflation on their own doorsteps. But while every thousand million Marks put on ice by the Bundesbank to cut purchasing power is cancelled out the same day by thousands of millions of dollars being poured into this country there will be severe limitations to the effectiveness of even the most energetic stabilisation policy.

Anyway no one should succumb to the illusion that the currency battle can be won by using a few bits of technical jiggery-pokery. This modem style of inflation cannot be reined in by manipulating interest rates or cutting government spending. The traditional economic policy box of tricks is no longer sufficient.

The reason why the economy is being over-worked to the point of exhaustion lies in the battle between the major groups in society and the State for a bigger share of the economic cake. Each is demanding a higher proportion of the national income and creating excessive demand that makes prices rise and eats away at the value of the currency.

Attempts to master inflation through economic dirigism are as doomed to failure as is monetary dirigism. In both cases all that can be cured are symptoms and not root causes. Countries that have tried wage and price freezes have found that any success these bring is purely temporary. To fight inflation successfully we must attack its roots. This means the policy for division of income and social welfare policies. Obviously the pressure exercised by the crisis has not been sufficient to create great activity amidst economic policymakers. Perhaps many resistances can only be overcome when domestic crises are as acute as the international monetary crisis. That is, if it is not too late for rational solutions by then.

Michael Jungblut
(Die Zeit, 9 March 1973)

POLLUTION

Bonn conference on detergent pollution is a washout

The multi-national industry in detergent products has a headstart whenever the pollution question is raised – psychologically it is hard to tie in a white product designed to create cleanliness with the idea of pollution which evokes visions of factory chimneys, sludgy rivers and the like.

White – the word conjures up visions of an angel's wings, a bride's trouseau and even the forgiveness of sins. Whiteness is synonymous with elegance and nobility.

But for four companies that dominate world markets whiteness means commercial power – they are Unilever, Procter & Gamble, Sunlight and Henkel. Considering that the power of an important industry is concentrated in so few firms it is little wonder that the public in the Federal Republic and other countires has taken so long to wake up to the reserve side of the whiter-than-white coin. Recognition has come late – maybe too late.

At least we now know that whiteness and cleanliness are not always one and the same thing. The substances we churn into washing machines and sinks, these super detergents, contain phosphates which are seriously polluting rivers and lakes. The damage phosphates cause is that they over-fertilize waters, causing excessive growth and then dying off of algae.

What can we do about it? In order to find an answer to this pressing question the Federal Ministry of the Interior summoned to Bonn experts on waterworks, inland waterways, nautical research, aquatic hygiene and of course experts from the four firms in question.

On 26 and 27 February the experts in Bonn discussed the subject of washing powders and protection of waterways, and each was able to express his opinions. Suggestions ranged from the introduction of a tax on phosphates and centralised administration of the 13,000 waterworks in the Federal Republic to the introduction of Chinese carp into the affected waterways so as to reduce the number of algae.

During the course of the debate objections were raised to all suggestions put forward, and the objections were more numerous and vehement the more bold the suggestion that was made!

But what practical solution could the experts in Bonn have put forward for combatting the white menace. Should phosphates in washing powders be banned altogether, as the Canadian government has just done? Should a tax be levied on phosphates to help pay for the filtration equipment needed to protect waterways?

Should more attention be paid to possible alternatives to phosphates in detergents such as the citrates that have recently been used successfully by a firm in Sweden?

Or should Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's suggestion of last December in the Bundestag be put into practice obliging manufacturers of washing powders to declare on the packets the formula of their product.

The results of this meeting were disappointing. It did nothing towards helping legislators in their fight against the menace of detergents. The overwhelming conclusion reached by the experts was that nothing could or should be done.

At least there will be nothing speedy and nothing drastic done in this direction. There will be no bans, no taxes and probably no enforcement of secret formulas on to packets. The only improvement – and that a long-term aim – is that in the long run there should be more and better filtration equipment installed.

This filtration equipment will have to cope with phosphates from many sources. In fact only thirty to forty per cent of the phosphates over-fertilizing our waterways come from washing-machine outlet pipes. The remainder may come from toilets or from agricultural fertilizers washed into rivers.

To say that more and better filters must be installed is a very expensive suggestion, and moreover one that will not provide immediate help for those waterways most badly threatened such as Lake Constance.

Filtration will be the ideal answer when the millions it will cost have been budgeted for and when someone has come up with an answer to the question of what is to be done with the waste products from the filtration process.

It would be much cheaper and more immediate to introduce a law stating the maximum amount of phosphates to be allowed in washing powders, and forcing manufacturers to state how much of this damaging product is in their powder.

Gösta von Uexküll
(Die Zeit, 9 March 1973)

Environmental protection is ok if others pay for it

People in the Federal Republic are all for cleaning up the environment, but many would rather do without such reforms if they had to pay for them. There is also a remarkable tendency to be quite willing to see others pay for anti-pollution efforts, according to an investigation by the Institute for Applied Social Research (Infas) in Bonn.

Commissioned by the inter-parliamentary study group on pollution Infas took data from various sources, but mainly from general surveys in the years 1971 and 1972. These revealed the West German as a Janus when it comes to the environment.

Environmental protection has dropped from first to second position in the list of important domestic policies as viewed by the ordinary citizen. Social security now takes prime position and education and science in third place is considered almost as important as beating pollution.

Interest in the environment and knowledge of the dangers is in direct proportion to the level of education and varies according to career and place of dwelling. The better-educated are more involved in anti-pollution drives. And town-dwellers know more about the problems.

Rural dwellers take a less than average interest in pollution. The people of the industrial areas of North Rhine-Westphalia take the liveliest interest.

Much has been done to clear the air of North Rhine-Westphalia of smoke and dirt, and people there tend to believe more than others that blue skies can be restored by the wonders of technology.

Cars are clearly seen to be the worst culprits as far as noise pollution is concerned, though some country dwellers complained more of aeroplanes. Though most people said noise got on their nerves most people said they thought cleaning the atmosphere must take precedence.

Half of those questioned said industry was the worst offender in the case of atmospheric pollution. Only twenty per cent said they were directly affected by smoke from factories. Forty per cent are bothered by car exhaust fumes, but only 38 per cent said they were the worst cause of air pollution. Very few thought that "the home fires" were a serious cause of pollution of the air.

Most people say that environmental protection must be carried out even if it hampers this country's position on world markets. Forty-five per cent are even prepared to go easy on their usual consumer spending spree if necessary. Seventeen per cent were "don't knows".

On closer questioning we can see that willingness to make personal sacrifices does not go very deep. Many people would like to help in cleaning up woodlands and some are even prepared to spend their money on this. But few are prepared to give up their car and go to work by public transport, or to pay higher taxes.

Government supporters are generally more likely to be in favour of a cut in consumer spending than those who back the Opposition CDU/CSU.

The survey also discovered that those in the higher income brackets would be prepared to pay more for detergents that do not damage the environment, but of the lower paid less than half would pay more for "cleaner cleanliness".

A majority would rather give up plastic bags and non-returnable bottles than pay

Continued on page 9

Mineral fertilizers are an advantage, professor claims

Professor Wehrmann, an expert on plant nutrition from Hanover's Technical University, considers the criticism levelled recently against mineral fertilizers to be unjustified.

In a lecture on "Mineral fertilizers and protection of the environment" he did say that nitrogenous fertilizers were being washed into inland waterways in large quantities and causing over-fertilization – although this only seems to be a proven case in the Lake Constance area – and that inappripriate fertilization programmes could lead to alterations in quality.

But, he said, the advantages brought by mineral fertilizers, were far in excess of their disadvantages.

He took Ethiopia as an example, where the population growth is demanding ever greater cultivation of desert areas. Even woodlands and steep slopes have had to go under the plough because flat areas were not producing a sufficiant harvest, owing to the lack of artificial manure.

This, he said, was a vicious circle – poor harvests were demanding that more and more land was cultivated which then had to be given up after a couple of years because the crops had exhausted the soil of essential minerals. The problem occurred in all developing countries. As woods were cut down soil erosion occurred, steppes formed and further areas became barren.

The Federal Republic has woodland on thirty per cent of its rural areas. This, the Professor explained, was only possible because this country's farmers used artificial fertilizers with the result that the soil gave three to four times better harvests than in developing countries.

As far as the washing away of salts and minerals is concerned Professor Wehrmann considers this a natural process that prevents the soil becoming too salt.

Throughout the millenia the calcium has been washed out of the limestone that originally formed the upper surface of the earth. The clay soil that was left behind was suitable for ploughing. On farms tody this washing-away process means that nitrogen is constantly being carried away from the soil and that farmers must keep spreading new fertilizers. Waterway experts must consider this problem of over-fertilization of inland waterways. Professor Wehrmann's suggestion was the introduction of "hungry" plants that would absorb this excess nitrogen in large quantities.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 February 1973)

Unique vessel for disposing of poisonous chemical waste

Each day a ship with a most unusual outline puts out of Hoek van Holland to the North Sea to a reservation about 500 square kilometres in size where it can be seen disposing of refuse in a non-polluting fashion.

On the bridge stands Captain Jan Haverda, in the engine room are German sailors and on the stern deck Portuguese seaman can be seen shovelling plastic waste into two incinerators each six metres in height.

This, the world's first garbage burning vessel, *Vulcanus* was registered in Singapore free of tax. Its agents are in Rotterdam and it belongs to the Bremen shipping company Hansa.

Captain Haverda is very proud of the work his ship carries out, though some of the Dutch crew think it is a pretty pass that sailors have come to when they have to act as glorified garbage disposal operatives!

Vulcanus is capable of disposing of 100,000 tons of poisonous chemical waste a year. The waste comes from the West German firms BASF, Farbwerke Hoechst and Bayer of Leverkusen.

The incineration process produces carbon dioxide, carbon residue and hydrogen chloride which condenses into the sea to form hydrochloric acid, but in a low concentration. In time this will turn the North Sea infinitesimally saltier.

The idea of taking such chemical waste to sea for disposal was first put forward two years ago. The tanker *Stella Maris* was commissioned to dump chlorinated hydrocarbons into the Atlantic. But environmental protectionists warned that this would endanger fish.

Dr Klaus Grasshoff of the Oceanographic Institute in Kiel warned that if fish caught in contaminated waters were eaten by humans they could impair health. The Norwegian government sprang into action. An agreement was reached on the cleanliness of the North Sea and ways of protecting it from pollution, which thirteen European States signed.

It was decided to make use of an idea first tried out by the German navy back in the 1930's. Rotating pulverizers were used in the ships' boilers which guaranteed that no tell-tale trail of smoke emerged from the ship's funnels to betray it to the enemy. Pulverizers of this kind are now being used in the converted *Vulcanus*.

The Portuguese seamen stoke the furnaces on the stern deck till they reach 1,000 degrees centigrade. Then, instead of pumping in fuel oil, they feed the fires with chlorinated hydrocarbons. When the furnaces have heated up to 1,400 degrees old polythene sheets, plastic waste from factories, plastic floor coverings and other garbage are fed in. They are pulverized and burnt. The only dangerous by-product is hydrogen chloride, but this is soaked up by the sea.

Professor Grasshoff reckons this procedure does not pollute the sea and involves no risks. If, however such plastic waste is burnt on dry land the hydrochloric acid vapour mixes with industrial smog and can harm the human respiratory system.

Hannelore Asmus
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 February 1973)

■ MOTORING

Accident charts pinpoint drunken drivers

In many areas of Lower Saxony more and more drunken drivers are falling foul of a system of pins and needles. The police are well aware of the devious routes motorists who have had one over the eight use to avoid road patrols.

Drunken drivers who are caught out on side roads are the victims of a new method of recording accident statistics, maps on which the scenes of accidents are marked by coloured pins.

This system of notation has been in use since the beginning of 1972 and initial conclusions have been drawn after a year's use.

The principle on which the system is based is as simple as it is promising of success. Until the end of 1971 police statistics merely noted the spot where an accident occurred. The cause largely remained an unknown factor, even though no attempt could be made to remedy the situation without it.

Since January 1972, however, police stations in Lower Saxony have been able to tell at a glance not only where accidents have been reported but also why and how often they have occurred.

The accident category maps come in the 1:25,000 scale, with additional maps where necessary, and a pin with a head of a particular colour is inserted at the spot where accidents are reported.

Pins come in seven different colours, each of which designates a category of accident. Green, for instance, indicates that the driver misjudged the road, red that the accident occurred during cornering or as vehicles crossed junctions.

The size of the pinheads indicates the seriousness of the accident. A diameter of six millimetres denotes an injury, eight millimetres a fatality.

When bunches of needles of one colour conglomerate at one point the accident black spot is identified as to cause and the regulations jointly issued by the Lower Saxony Ministries of Home and Economic Affairs in Hanover enjoin the police either to take action themselves, if possible, or to make appropriate recommendations to the local authority.

Regular consultations with the various authorities involved are intended to ensure that accident charts are evaluated and action taken as unbureaucratically as possible.

Dr Albert Nesemann, head of traffic law and road safety at the Hanover Ministry of Economic Affairs and the man on whose desk reports for 1972 are accumulating, notes that "the campaign has got off to a good start; in some respects we have gained an entirely new insight."

Black spots can be eliminated most swiftly when a minimum of money is required, needless to say. In the Celle area a large number of accidents involving wild animals occur. Signposts and fences have been erected on the roads in question.

Reports often indicate that trees and the like obstruct vision at road junctions and, of course, a fair number of speed limits have been imposed at points where speeding appears to have occasioned a sufficient number of accidents.

Two regions have already completed their surveys for 1972 and reached conclusions as to the efficacy of the new charts for their respective areas. They are Göttingen and Oldenburg.

The Göttingen police have pinpointed 124 accident-prone road sections, twelve of which have been dealt with by means of road signs and/or patrols, with the result that the number of accidents has declined virtually to zero.

"In this way," a police spokesman comments, "not only many lives but also millions of Marks in damage to property can be saved."

In the Oldenburg area five new sets of traffic lights have been erected at dangerous junctions. Right-of-way signs have been erected along entire sections of road and the timing of existing traffic signals has been altered.

After a year's pinpointing the Lower Saxon police have found the new charts to be a great help. They have facilitated considerable rationalisation.

A succession of light blue pins on certain roads came to their attention. Light blue is the colour of accidents involving alcohol and the roads in question proved to be side roads used by drunken drivers on their way home from the "local" because they never encountered police patrols on them and felt them to be a sure way of outwitting the boys in blue.

Last year many a motorist who had had one over the eight discovered to his dismay that the police were not as dull as he had imagined. He was stopped on his way home and had to wave goodbye to his driving licence.

The elimination of black spots is more difficult when extensive roadworks prove necessary. No matter how effective accident research may be, the amount of money available for roadworks remains limited.

Hans-Uwe Haertel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 March 1973)

Medical report on driving ban proposals

Are motorists suffering from specific complaints in future to be banned from driving for shorter or longer periods? At present, it will be recalled, driving licences are valid for life and driving bans imposed only after court proceedings for drunken driving and the like.

The question arises in connection with a report entitled "Sickness and Driving Proficiency" and commissioned from the advisory council to the Bonn Ministry of Transport in July 1971 by the Ministries of Health and Transport.

The report is to be submitted to Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen this April. Professor Herbert Lewrenz of Hamburg, who has headed a body of 37 medical specialists responsible for the report (they include internists, ear, noise and throat specialists, cardiologists, neurologists and specialists in metabolism and blood complaints), will not admit to any such recommendation.

"As far as I can see," he commented on 8 March, "there is no decline in proficiency as regards the average driver."

The survey does not, for instance, recommend withdrawing licences automatically at a certain age or making them subject to medical tests at regular intervals.

Any number of recommendations are, however, made as to when and for how long doctors ought to advise that licences be withdrawn. "People who have fits of unconsciousness from time to time ought not to be allowed to drive, when all is said and done," Professor Lewrenz comments.

The report indicates, for instance, periods during which a patient ought not to be allowed to drive. Motorists ought, specialists feel, to be banned from driving for between three and six months after treatment with an artificial kidney, for six months after a grave psychosis and for a year after initial treatment for drug addiction.

Diabetes only represents an obstacle to driving proficiency when the patient inclines towards what Professor Lewrenz calls metabolic trouble. People who lose their sense of balance ought also to be banned from driving. There is, however, no reason why the hard of hearing ought not to drive on as before.

Hinrich Grote

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 March 1973)

Young drivers' habits examined

Young people differ considerably in many respects from "old hands" in their attitude towards cars and driving. This conclusion has been reached from a survey of car-owners under thirty conducted under the aegis of a major oil firm.

One person in two in the eighteen-to 29-year-old age group owns a car of his or her own. The proportion among older people is one in four.

It comes as no surprise to learn that earnings bear no relation to the purchase of a motor vehicle. Many young people start by buying an inexpensive used car in any case.

The major difference between the generations can be summarised under the heading "mobility." During their professional training or apprenticeship young people stay at home but as soon as they start earning money of their own they tend to leave home.

Among eighteen -- to 29-year-olds the tendency to change jobs and move away from home is twice as frequent as among older people -- car-owners, that is.

Young people are more mobile in their holiday habits, too. Fifty per cent of over-thirties stay in this country for their holidays, whereas 65 per cent of younger people spend their holidays abroad, driving an average of 1,300 kilometres in the process, a figure that is also above average.

Young people tend to be more critical in their spending habits, likewise in their choice of car. They are also agreed in opposing speed limits and more than half the eighteen-to 29-year-olds feel that the speed limit of 100 km/h (62 mph) on trunk roads other than autobahns will lead to worse traffic jams than in the past.

Fifty-one per cent of younger motorists are going to have to change their driving-habits as a result of the 100-km/h limit, since they have been used to driving well over 100 kilometres an hour on trunk roads. This applies to only 38 per cent of older drivers.

The age groups also differ in their views on the ideal car. Thirty-nine per cent of morists as a whole would feel happiest at the wheel of an expensive prestige saloon. Among the under-thirties the largest proportion (31 per cent) would prefer a fast sports car.

The most frequent wish expressed by young people is to try their hand, if only once, at the wheel of a sports car. This wish is expressed by 46 per cent of the under-thirties, whereas only 22 per cent of the over-thirties toy with the idea.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 March 1973)

Danger training for young road offenders

Young people in Hamburg who c traffic accidents are to a compulsory "danger training" co held by the local road safety co Hamburg is the first state in the Fed Republic to introduce compuls courses of this kind.

Sixty to 75 young motorists come before juvenile courts every week proceedings involving injury to life limb on the roads. The courts in ques deal with offenders who were under when the accident occurred.

Judge Harald Kruse, who heads bench responsible for proceedings in t category, claims that alongside driv under the influence of drink hit-and-run driving mistakes characteris of beginners are the most frequent ca of accidents.

"Road safety courses are not al advisable," Kruse says, "but w offenders career off the road or co with the vehicle in front training co are a sensible way of improving t proficiency."

For example, one rainy morning twenty-year-old driver skidded on four-lane trunk road into town. collided with a car heading in the ot direction and several people were inju some of them seriously.

The court came to the conclusion the driver had misjudged the ease w which a vehicle can skid on a wet ro surface and that his inexperience largely to blame.

He was sentenced to attend a da training course, paying the fee hir and submitting the certificate provin had attended the course to the court.

"The four judges dealing with cas this kind in Hamburg have rea agreement," Kruse says, adding that he conversant with the training and int shortly to attend the course himself.

Compulsory road safety lessons h frequently been ordered by the cour a means of improving an offend driving ability but in the past the co have been highway code lessons give learner drivers at conventional dri schools.

Admirable though these lessons be, they are not, however, designed convey to candidates the proficie needed to cope with particularly diffi situations.

As a result the local road safety coun three years ago set up a skid school conjunction with the Hamburg drivi instructors association. This cours consists of three hours of lessons a three hours on the skid track.

"Everyone who takes part is insured," the road safety council's Herr Weyla notes, explaining that "first they u training vehicles, then their own ca Every motorist has to learn how handle his own vehicle."

So far some 3,000 Hamburg motoris have voluntarily attended the skid cour A thousand of them were aged betw eighteen and thirty. The cou has proved so satisfactory that it h served as a model for others of its kind inaugurated all over the country.

In order to progress towards the furth training for young motorists advocated by the national Road Safety Council, the Hamburg organisation offers cut-price courses for the annual 30,000 graduates of Hamburg driving-schools.

The sole prerequisite is that the participant has already driven 3,000 miles himself at the wheel of a car.

There are sound reasons for this prerequisiste, according to Herr Weyland. "Beginners must first gain acquaintance with the gears and clutch of their before attempting the braking skidding manoeuvres of the course."

Georg Weden

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 7 March 1973)

■ PROFILE

Walter Bruch, pioneer of colour TV

Dr Walter Bruch, the inventor of Pal colour TV and head of basic research at Telefunken, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday in Hanover on 2 March.

Mr Pal, as he is nicknamed among international television experts, achieved world fame on 3 January 1963 when he demonstrated his Phase Alternation Line colour TV system to specialists of the European Radio Union in Hanover.

Following this European premiere and the introduction of Pal colour television in this country on 25 August 1967 a further twenty countries have adopted the Pal colour TV system.

Walter Bruch, who was born in Neustadt in the Palatinate, was first fascinated by television technology in his student days, conducting his first experiments in the late twenties.

His work subsequently took him to Berlin, where in the early thirties he worked as a scientific assistant to Manfred von Ardenne and the Hungarian inventor Denes von Mihaly.

In 1935 Bruch joined Telefunken's television and physics research division.

The idea that led to the development of the Pal colour TV system struck him during a visit to the opera. Like chemist Kékulé von Stradonitz, who hit on the idea behind the benzene ring in a dream, Walter Bruch first thought of the idea that was later to emerge as Pal colour TV in a daydream.

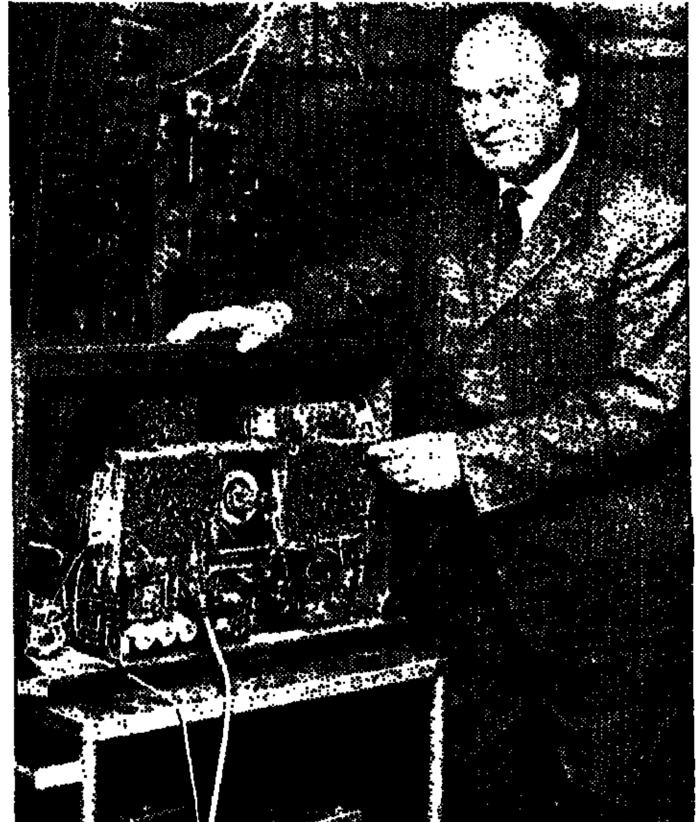
Bruch's first major success was notched up during the 1936 Berlin Olympics, at which he was responsible for the first live Olympic outside broadcasts with the aid of the iconoscope TV camera he had helped to develop.

Thies innovation was later exhibited at the Paris expo, Bruch spending over a year developing the first fully electronic TV studio in Berlin's Deutschlandhaus.

During the Second World War iconoscope specialist Bruch engaged in research for the Wehrmacht. He filmed take-offs of V 1 and V 2 missiles in Peenemünde.

After the war he devoted himself to physics experiments of his own, first in a private laboratory, later in industrial research.

Professor Bruch rejoined Telefunken in 1950 and developed the first post-war TV sets. He later concentrated on basic research in physics. As regards colour TV his main aim was to develop an alternative to the existing systems NTSC and Secam. The idea was to correct automatically colour variations that occurred en route. In the course of many experiments Dr Bruch paid great attention to the work of US inventor Loughlin and his so-called phase alternation. This, combined with the delay line, a technique already known, formed the basis of automatic colour correction and the Pal system. Dr Bruch subsequently made a crucial contribution to techniques of transcoding between the three colour TV systems currently in use, Pal, Secam and NTSC.



(Photo: dpa)

Mr Pal has been made many awards in recognition of his services to colour television. He is an honorary menber of Britain's Royal Television Society, which awarded him and his associates the Geoffrey Parr Prize in 1967, and of the Institute of Electronic and Radio Engineers.

In 1971 he was awarded the David Sarnoff gold medal of the US Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. Walter Bruch also holds the Grand Cross with Star of the Federal Order of Merit.

Dr Bruch is an engagingly modest man, emphasising that the term "inventor" can be applied to him only with reservation. He would prefer to be viewed as a research developer whose detailed work has led to technological progress.

To this day, however, he has no lack of new ideas. He continues to work full-time on them while also emerging as a specialist writer. In his *TV Story* he views the development of television from an interesting new angle.

Dieter Torsten/Barbara Herzog

(Bremer Nachrichten, 3 March 1973)

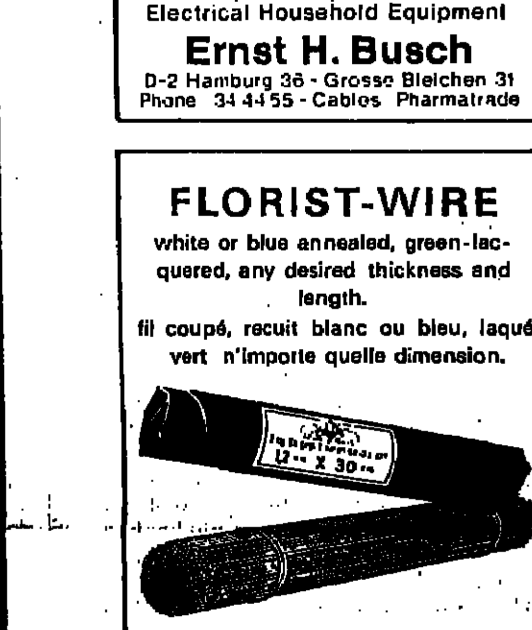
Continued from page 7

more for them and two-third of those questioned would pay up to 1,000 Marks more for a car that was less damaging to the environment.

Few people feel they personally can do much about this problem. But they place great expectations in citizens' initiatives and MPs. Forty-eight per cent think that companies are more concerned about maximising profits than clearing the damage of pollution. Thirty-seven per cent think the opposite and fifteen per cent don't know. The public's double standards apply particularly to Bonn — they want the government to take action but do not wish to pay higher taxes as a result.

Key L. Ulrich

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 March 1973)





■ ROUND THE ARTS

German writers in exile

The first two volumes of Hans-Albert Walter's *Deutsche Exilliteratur 1933–1950* have appeared forty years after the vast majority of German writers were forced into exile or chose flight of their own volition. A further seven volumes are planned in what is the first broadly-based attempt to fit the history of German literature produced in exile into twentieth-century German literary history. If Walter succeeds in his aim, the recording of literary history which was interrupted in 1933 and only restored to a limited extent after 1945 will be re-established after years of neglect.

Hans-Albert Walter, a free-lance literary critic from the Taunus hills north of Frankfurt and the recent holder of a Research Association grant, was only able to rely on a small number of inadequate works when drafting his new history of German literature in exile.

But, like every researcher delving into this subject, he obtained valuable information from Walter A. Berendsohn, the 88-year-old writer who now lives in Stockholm though before 1933 he was resident in Hamburg.

Berendsohn's book *Die Humanistische Front* published in Zürich in 1946, formed the basis for later research but did not attract attention in Germany. He was not accepted in the Gennen Democratic Republic as he did not support the political view prescribed. In the Federal Republic the whole phenomenon of the mass exodus was long ignored or at most dealt with in a number of unconnected essays.

Robert Minder has summed up the present state of affairs: "An interregnum has commenced. Interpretation of texts flourishes in literary tuition. No wide-ranging surveys of cultural history are attemped, the texts are the only things that count... Inwardness is marked, appearing as a flight from history, an alibi for awkward questions. It is the writers themselves who suffer. Once again they are forced into a no man's land..."

Sporadic attempts abroad to clarify the situation – W.K. Pfeiler's *German Literature in Exile* for example – soon flagged for lack of interest, if not downright opposition.

Attempts in the German Democratic Republic to continue along the course already blazed by *Verboten und Verbannt* (Banned and Burned), which resembles a dictionary anyway, and Weiskopf's already self-censored study *Unter fremden Himmel* (Under Foreign Skies) have been thwarted for almost the last twenty years.

First of all undesirable elements such as Koestler, Plevier, K.A. Wittfogel, Wilhelm Reich, Ernst Bloch and Ernst Fischer had to be eliminated from the available material. Lukacs too was outlawed.

The correct linguistic usage also had to be found and the right sense of proportion depended on the favour shown by Communist officials and not on the merits, the reputation or the influence of the individual writer.

Only then could the final works appear and they were no more than the dissertations of party academy graduates, monographs of the select, Klaus Jarmatz' cringing eulogies to the favoured or his slanders and discrimination, divorced from all reality, of writers and thinkers who could not be claimed as the German Democratic Republic's own.

Exil und Literatur, a well-meaning study by Matthias Wegner published in Frankfurt in 1968, suffers from the basic mistake of treating the history of exile literature as part of the East-West conflict. The emigration of writers in the thirties was explained according to the categories of the sixties.

Walter therefore had to depend on his own research and his own sense of judgment. The only support he had was the nearby Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt with its collection of German literature in exile, built up by Dr Berthold and the Sternfeld-Tiedemann lexicon of German exile literature whose second edition lists 1,900 writers.

Research now reveals that more than 2,500 writers fled the Third Reich and the countries occupied by the German armed forces, though the term "writer" covers anybody from a Nobel prizewinner to a local reporter.

How can such a large number of writers be classified, pruned and depicted as an element of literary history? Walter is helped by the fact that he has no academic commitments.

Walter has read thousands of books written in exile, articles appearing in exile periodicals (Liselotte Maas has discovered 350 of these periodicals altogether) and a number of pamphlets.

Since then he has erected a framework covering hundreds of typical fates and literary achievements but there is still room for hundreds of others or even newly-discovered manuscripts, books and letters.

The two volumes now available demonstrate the heterogeneity of these expatriates who were split into almost one hundred groups. There was great rivalry though some of the groups were also allied. A large number of loners were found as well.

All the contradictions of the thirties and forties appeared in microcosm among these exiles. The only feature that united them was their opposition to Nazism. Not all the writers however fled their country because of their anti-Fascism. Some of them would have come to terms with the political situation there had it not been for the specifically National Socialist anti-Semitism.

Walter makes this perfectly clear. It is therefore surprising that he consistently avoids the term "National Socialism" and speaks instead of "German Fascism".

The first volume deals with events leading up to the mass exodus – the decline of the Weimar Republic. Walter points out the carelessness of many writers, describes the circumstances of their escape (in some cases shortly before they ware due to be arrested after the Reichstag fire) and outlines their first months of exile.

Volume two describes the normally depressing living conditions of these exiles in the various countries which offered them asylum and yet did not treat them as welcome guests.

Insecurity, restrictions on employment, withdrawals of residence permits and a tramp-like existence may not have been the rule at first but they were not the exception either.

This volume focuses on the historical aspect – these German writers were outsiders and even in German-speaking countries such as Austria and Switzerland they were discriminated against as aliens and mischief-makers.

Aesthetic categories disappear into the background. The literary significance and reputation many of the exile writers achieved is only considered in connection with the general exile situation.

Errors were inevitable considering the range of material. One example will suffice and it also shows the amount of work Walter committed himself to and the amount of information he provides.

He quotes Regler's erroneous claim to have lived on Fehrbelliner Platz in Berlin. It would not be worth correcting this had it not been for the fact that Regler lived in Bonner Straße on Laubenheimer Platz, today Barnay Platz.

This was part of the "red block" where, among hundreds of other artists and writers with and without party affiliations, people like Werner von Trott zu Solz, Arthur Koestler, Ernst Busch, Erich Weinert, Gustav von Wangenheim, Ernst Bloch, Peter Huchel, Fritz Erpenbeck, Hedda Zinner, Graf Stenbock-Fermor, Theo Balk, Max Schröder and Axel Eggebrecht contributed to the history of their age – with the active support of Ernst von Salomon, however surprising Walter would find this.

That is the good point about such long-overdue works. Only after they appear can they be supplemented, corrected, questioned and perfected.

Alfred Kantorowicz

(Die Welt, 1 March 1973)

Hans-Albert Walter: *Deutsche Exilliteratur 1933–1950* (*German Literature in Exile 1933–1950*). Volume 1: Intimidation and Persecution up to 1933. pp 320. Volume 2: Exile in practice and living conditions in Europe. pp 420. Published by Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied. Price per volume: 9.80 Marks.

Government foundation to further the arts

The government has started making plans for a national foundation. A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior confirmed that talks were currently being conducted on a long-term concept for the government's future cultural affairs policy. An important element will be the establishment of a national foundation.

Chancellor Willy Brandt said in the government statement last January that many dreams would be fulfilled if public and private efforts to further the arts could one day result in a national foundation.

Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher provided the first information about the duties of a national foundation when he recently explained his Ministry's plans in the cultural sector to the Bundestag Home Affairs Committee.

He stated that the foundation would encourage cultural measures of national importance, including the acquisition of old master and contemporary art as well as important collections. Genscher added that legislation would be required before a national foundation could start operations.

The *Stiftung preussischer Kulturbesitz*, a foundation administering works of art once owned by Prussian galleries, will act as a prototype for the new national foundation. The Ministry of the Interior describes its organisation and activities as exemplary.

The government's long-term concept cultural affairs policy. An important administration of works of art from the Eastern territories and provide better coordination in the film subsidy sector.

A memorial for the various freedom movements in German history will also be established at the repeated behest of President Gustav Heinemann.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 March 1973)



(Foto:

Therese Giehse celebrates her 75th birthday

Few actresses have ever committed themselves to their work or identified themselves with their roles with such body and soul as Therese Giehse, who celebrated her 75th birthday on 6 March.

She will always be remembered for her performances as Mother Courage in Brecht's play of the same name, as Frau John in Hauptmann's *Die Ratten* and as Mutter Wolffen.

Her stage career is as unusual as her acting talents. Therese Giehse was type-cast from her very first role: a plumpish twenty-year-old, she was asked to act the part of a sixty-year-old in a Sudermann play.

It was only later that her agelessness turned to her advantage. The older she became, the more she corresponded to the ideas of younger playwrights. Dürrenmatt wrote plays with her in mind and Bert Brecht found in her his first and probably best Mother Courage.

But she was able to give convincing performances as a "funny old woman". In 1926 she attracted the keen eye of Paul Barnay, one of the great talent-spotters of the twenties. Through him she obtained an engagement at the famous Munich Kammerspiele.

"At last we can see a genuine German woman on this Jewish stage," the National Socialist *Völkischer Beobachter* wrote with typical racialist bias just before ominous 1933 was heralded in.

This error could not last long. Therese Giehse was a Bavarian, it is true, but she was of Jewish descent. She was in danger in Germany as soon as she started singing her satirical songs in the Pfeffermühle cabaret.

She fled to Zürich where she was able to re-establish the Pfeffermühle but Swiss Nazi sympathisers soon ended what they considered subversive agitation.

But by a happy stroke of fortune she was engaged by Zürich Schauspielhaus as soon as her cabaret collapsed. At the time the theatre was full of above-average actors but Therese Giehse soon established herself in this first-class ensemble.

Her performances were particularly "extraordinary" when she played the resolute mother types, the woman of the people which was a favourite figure among progressive playwrights and at the same time the role that corresponded best to her own nature.

"I must start taking things a little easier, I'm not as young as I was," Therese Giehse said recently. But this did not imply that she was planning to retire. She remains as committed and active as ever she was. And an actress combining artistic ability with moralistic commitment is indispensable to the modern theatre she holds so dear.

Barbara Herzog

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 March 1973)

■ DRAMA

Wesker produces Wesker in Munich

Moving stages set the scene on two levels, a veranda, bachelor flat, kitchen, small study – and in between we see the dark, grim alleys between factories. In these unpleasant surroundings live ageing Jews. They send messages to each other from one storey to another by banging on the ceiling or floor, by telephone, by shouting, or best of all by getting someone to take the message.

There are two elderly brothers who once nurtured socialist ideals. They had inherited a fortune in diamonds, but threw it in the Thames. They earnt their living as tailors living in poverty and vegetating, and now they carry on verbal battles with each other with quotes from Thomas Carlyle, Voltaire, Martin Buber and the preacher Solomon.

The one (Wolfgang Büttner) is a misanthropist, while the other (Peter Paul) totters around bellowing about hope and his belief in the good in mankind.

A couple of rooms further along Sarah (Maria Nicklisch) who lives with her practical sister prepares for the feast of The Tabernacle. Sarah's daughter, who became a careers advisory official because she was unable to find any other career, and her nephew Rudi (who had enough callings, but not enough talent for any of them, and who now dabbles with painting on a very amateurish basis) and Martin (who was in prison for a couple of months for "revolutionary activities") prepare the Tabernacle, as the Talmud bids. They are filled with memories and want to have another go at awakening reminiscences.

Wesker's group picture with old people in *Die Alten* (written and produced by Arnold Wesker at Munich Kammerspiele) also includes Sarah's neighbours Jack (Paul Verhoeven) who walks through the back-streets with an enormous bell and announces things that are incomprehensible, stopping every so often at the house of some honourable person for a little glass or cup of something.

And there are Sarah's girl-friends, crusty old Millie (Else Quecke) and the lonely Teresa (Inge Birkmann) who, for fifteen years, has been busy translating the works of some beautiful poet from the Polish.

There are in all 23 character portraits in which Wesker takes us with diffuse melancholy through the crumbling decayed world of old people with their fearful self-assertion, their elegiac self-pity, their frustrated hopes and carefully nurtured expectations, their quarrels with members of their own generation, their worries about their offspring who have gone off the rails and their conflicts with them.

The play is a collection of loosely bound miniatures. The audience member becomes as resigned to it as the old folks themselves because nothing moves; apart that is from the moving stages. But then in the 24th and final tableau Wesker brings on the whole cast for the *tutti*.

All gather for the Tabernacle party. The feast becomes a joke, since none of them is able to carry out the ceremony properly. There is intentional gaiety and this gives the impression of being a newly-discovered semblance of joie de vivre.

This concession to the audience, this penetrating optimism-despite-all, has a rather flat taste and presupposes the hangover after the party and the applause at the end.

These 24 scenes which Arnold Wesker dedicates with great tenderness to the old folks do not go to make a play. They remain a patchwork even under the author's own baton. He paints too much sentimentality in his group picture.

Of the cast only Inge Birkmann was able to penetrate the mists of melancholy and paint in concrete terms what loneliness is all about with acting that was precise down to the last gesture.

Günther Schloz

(Deutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1973)



A scene from Wesker's *Die Alten*

(Photo: Hildegard Steinmetz)

Psycho training for Bremen actors

Peter Stoltzenberg takes over from Kurt Hübner as general production manager of the Bremen Theatre in the autumn. As an experiment at the start of the new drama season he plans to introduce psychosomatic training for his cast.

He announced this scheme, unique to the West German theatre, at a recent press conference at which he introduced the members of his new Bremen ensemble. Psychotherapist Margaret Erdmann from Heidelberg will be a member of the drama committee in Bremen. Stoltzenberg's idea is that for about ten performances each season she will work in conjunction with the director and cast to bring to life "capital that is lying fallow".

Her studies of roles with the cast and director are intended in the main to give free rein to fantasies so that actors can play their parts from their own experience.

Stoltzenberg said: "Actors are not to be constricted or terrified by difficult roles any more." One example of the implementation of psychosomatic training was, he said, Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*.

Margaret Erdmann has educational qualifications and seems to have the right sort of experience to make this experiment work. Before studying psychosomatics and psychotherapy she was herself an actress in Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg and Darmstadt.

(Die Welt, 3 March 1973)

Heiner Müller's *Horatier* produced in Berlin

KielerNachrichten

The cities of Rome and Alba are at each other's throats, but they decide to conserve their armies for the battle against the common enemy, the Etruscans, and settle their own differences with single combat, drawing lots too see which of their men shall have the honour of fighting.

Rome is represented by one of the patrician classes, the Horatians, while for Alba one of the Curatians is selected. He happens to be engaged to the sister of the Horatian, and he it is who is defeated in the fight. When his sister begins pining for her loved one the Horatian kills her too. The Romans say:

Many men are in this one man,
One has conquered for Rome with his sword.
Another is a soroicide,
Unnecessarily. To each what he merits:
A laurel for the victor. An axe for the assassin.

This is how it happens. The Romans crown the victor and execute the murderer. The glory and the guilt of the man are in future to be spoken of in one breath:

Words must remain pure. For
A sword can be broken as a man
Can be broken, but words
Fall into the world's machinery
irretrievably
Making things know or unknow.
What Man does not know is deadly to him.

This broadly speaking is the plot, purpose and moral of Heiner Müller's verse work *Horatier*. This East German author is one of the most powerful writers in the German language. Here he tells the story of a man who is both hero and murderer, a boon and a curse to society in one person.

The premiere of this play, produced by Hans Lietzau, had many remarkable qualities scenically speaking. The action of the allegory is set on a stage which represents no place at all. The audience looks down into the scene of action as if into a vault.

The cast, which includes Gisela Stein, Ulrich Pleitgen and Holger Kepich, act in everyday ordinary clothes. There is no identification between them and the characters they are portraying.

There is nothing celebrated in the dialogue. It is broken up, handed out and divided up among the members of the cast, scansion provided by means of music, translated contrapuntally and brought together again in speaking choruses as if it were a play by Peter Handke.

All the intelligence and imagination that has gone into the choreography of this poem are unable to change the fact that in poetic form it had found its true medium, the medium in which it could be portrayed purely and articulated most comprehensibly.

Müller's poem would normally only take about twenty minutes to read but at this Berlin performance it was stretched out to an hour by means of hiatuses, repetition, recapitulation and counterpoint. This damages the literal integrity of the work.

The poem is meant for reading or at the most declamation and any theatrical performance of it is bound to run the risk of defeating the author's purpose – but a defeat that at any rate could be more fruitful than any cheap victory.

Helmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 March 1973)

Gisela Stein and Ulrich Pleitgen in Heiner Müller's *Horatier*

(Photo: Ilse Buhs)

■ HEALTH

The disregarded menace of alcoholism

Great attention is paid nowadays to drug addiction but the public tend to take less notice of a sociological and medical scourge of far greater importance – alcoholism.

Experts estimate that there are some twenty to sixty thousand drug dependents living in the Federal Republic. The number of alcoholics is given as six hundred thousand, at least ten times as many.

No fewer than one per cent of the population are dependent on alcohol. Professor Hans Hippius, the Munich psychiatrist, believes that there are just as many unknown cases.

Considering that it is not the alcoholic alone who suffers from this dependence but indirectly at least one member of his family as well, four per cent of the population of the Federal Republic are probably affected in some way by this scourge.

This proportion not only applies to the Federal Republic but is probably valid for the whole of Europe. In America there are over five million alcoholics compared with some two hundred thousand heroin addicts

Alcoholism, unlike drug dependence, has an obstructive social aspect. While society declares the consumption of drugs taboo from the very outset, drinking alcohol is not only tolerated but is to a certain extent a social necessity.

Any person who tends to physical, mental and social dependence is thus given easy access to alcohol, a drug like any other, and not given any encouragement to break the habit.

Prohibition is of little benefit. People have always consumed intoxicants. But whereas most of them are able to live without alcohol, some cannot and grow mentally and physically dependent.

No accurate information is yet available about the biological mechanisms involved in this growing dependence on drugs or alcohol. A number of details have also to be cleared up about the psychological and sociological background.

A major role is doubtlessly played by factors such as growing stress, the constant strain imposed on individuals by industrial society, the increase in a person's duties and functions in society and at work, the reform of antiquated social structures and the emptiness of the increasing amount of leisure time available.

The proportion of women and the young among alcoholics is increasing at an extraordinary rate. At the same time many dependents are turning to a combination of toxins.

Investigations conducted by Professor Paul Kielholz of Basle revealed that forty per cent of young drug dependents also drank alcohol while fifty per cent of chronic alcoholics also took drugs.

A Council of Europe report suggests that alcohol is often the first step towards drug-taking, a substitute for it or part of a general dependence on toxins.

Addicts smoke cannabis, inject themselves with morphine, heroin, codeine and amphetamines, swallow barbiturates when the effects of other drugs start to wear off, drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes.

In the United States alcohol, mainly in the form of beer and sweet fruit wines, is gradually taking the place of narcotics, even among younger schoolchildren.

Treating a dependent, especially an alcoholic, is made more difficult by the fact that the condition is still not generally considered a disease. As far as insurance companies are concerned, alcoholism was only recognised as a medical ailment after a court ruling of 1968.

Since then State-run insurance schemes have had to cover the costs of treating mentally-dependent patients even if the complaints caused by alcohol abuse have not yet come to the surface.

Unfortunately, alcoholics are rarely treated at such an early stage. They conceal their real condition from both themselves and the world around them as long as possible as they usually expect society to pass moral condemnation and not provide therapeutic help.

Until recently this was also true of doctors and specialists. The treatment of alcoholics has therefore rarely been successful in the past.

Social rejection forces the patient to build up a defence system, leading him to invent new excuses for his drinking habits and to suppress the idea that he could be an alcoholic.

Unlike other diseases, alcoholism can rarely be detected at an early stage and treatment does not commence until the alcoholic is so ruined physically and socially that the strain of his addiction has broken down his defence system.

Despite these basic difficulties, there exist today promising methods for the treatment of alcoholism even though they are long and tedious and often accompanied by relapses.

Lothar Schmidt, head of a psychosomatic department specialising in alcoholism at Berlin's Jüdisches Krankenhaus, claims that the doctor's understanding is more important than the method of treatment.

Specialist departments of this type have turned out to be a success as alcoholics need multidisciplinary treatment. They cannot be admitted to a specifically physiological or mental ward as they display a combination of physical and mental symptoms such as changes in personality. Treatment must be related to the individual and the course taken depends on the way the disease has proceeded.

First of all the acute symptoms of intoxication and withdrawal must be eliminated. This usually occurs during a spell in hospital of about two weeks but in certain circumstances it can take place on an out-patients basis as effective drugs are now available.

These drugs can only be prescribed for a limited period, otherwise there is the danger that the patient could become addicted. The alcoholic is under treatment to enable him to live without drugs and not to encourage him to switch to another type. Therapy therefore concentrates on influencing the personality.

Teams consisting of physiologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and a nursing staff work with patients at specialist wards such as the one at the Jüdisches Krankenhaus.

Work is the right word too. The patient is not treated as a passive object but helps treat himself. First of all he is given extensive information about his complaint and is encouraged to do something about it.

Group therapy, in whatever form, has proved to be the most effective therapy and forms the focal point of the four to twelve weeks of hospital treatment. It must be continued for years on an out-patients basis and can even prove succesful without hospitalisation.

Group therapy was originally developed by alcoholics themselves. Alcoholics Anonymous and other organisations aiming to cure addicts work according to the principle that cured alcoholics are the most suitable persons for breaking drinkers of their habit as they have been through it all before.

Doctors and sanatorium staff therefore attach great importance to cooperating with these organisations and are glad to entrust patients to them after hospitalisation.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a cured alcoholic. There is no cure in the sense that an alcoholic will ever be able to drink moderately again. Strict abstinence is demanded.

Even one sip of an alcoholic beverage years after treatment can lead to complete loss of control and jeopardise years of therapeutic work if the alcoholic himself does not take a hold of himself.

Drugs such as antabus that prompt intolerance to alcohol should only be prescribed to supplement group therapy with the strengthening of the personality that involves. They sometimes have organic after-effects and do not solve the actual difficulties.

Forced abstinence is not much help to the alcoholic. Giving up drink is only one basic condition of his return to health. He is only cured – cured to a certain extent at any rate – when he no longer feels any physical need for alcohol.

Rosemarie Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 March 1973)

Seven million West Germans mentally ill

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Every hour on average an inhabit[ant of] the Federal Republic commit[s sui]cide. An unsuccessful attempt is [made] every fifteen minutes. Seven m[illion] persons, one ninth of the popula[tion] suffer neuroses, depressions or psych[oses]. But doctors agree that few of them [are] given the correct treatment.

The vast majority of the mentally [ill] or disturbed are therefore threatened [with] deterioration of their condition. On[ly a] small number of doctors are availab[le to] treat these millions of patients.

Professor Caspar Kuhlenkampff [of] Cologne, the head of the governm[ent] psychiatric inquiry commission, [es]timates that at least ten per cent [of the] population need psychiatric adv[ice or] treatment.

Dr Mark Richartz, head doctor o[f the] socio-psychiatric service run by [the] Medical College, claims that [...] persons have had to stop work for [...] for a longish period as a result of [...] complaints.

Dr Helmut Stolz of the General So[ciety] for Psychotherapy states that there [are] only four to five hundred comp[letely] qualified psychotherapists in the Fe[deral] Republic. There are another [...] practising neurologists. But at lea[st ...] thousand are needed.

Doctors believe that about hal[f the] patients consulting a general practi[tioner] are primarily mentally and not phys[ically] ill. Millions of people demand [...] against headaches, stomach pains or [...] ailments without realising that [...] symptoms are a sign of a neu[rosis,] depression or even a serious psychos[is].

But doctors are given compl[etely] inadequate training in the diagnosis [and] treatment of mental complaints, Prof. Kohlenkampff claims. "Only a minor[ity of] patients are given appropriate treatme[nt," Dr] Mark Richartz admits.

The vast majority face the danger [that] their mentally induced stomach [...] could develop into a real u[lcer.] Undiagnosed psychoses could eventu[ally] lead to the patient's suicide. "M[any] people die because their real complain[ts are] not recognised," Professor Haase co[m]ments.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 March 1973)

Abstinence can be a hazard, doctors claim

Moderate consumers are the healthiest as they will become abstinent of their own free will when their health is in danger, doctors found when analysing a survey dating from 1969/70.

The survey, based on the results of preventive medical examinations in Baden-Wurttemberg, covered 31,476 men and women who were not registered as sick at the time of examination.

After analysing umpteen thousand facts, the doctors state in their final report that the abstinent are more frequently sick and mentally unstable than even excessive consumers.

What doctors call psychosocial conformity could be read from the consumer behaviour of the males as they are more exposed to society than females.

Most of the consumer sectors covered by the investigation started on the initiative of the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Labour and Welfare are clearly linked to one another. This applies particularly to alcohol and nicotine but television, sport and conviviality are also affected.

"A person who is abstinent in one consumer sector will most probably be abstinent in another sector," the doctors found. The abstinent tend to be anti-social, they "consume" hobbies, read and like working with their hands.

Employees who travel to work by public transport are extremely likely candidates for illness. The doctors found that the longer it took a person to reach his place of work, the worse his health was.

People who bring sandwiches to work, those workers who eat in canteens and, particularly, those who do not have regular hot meals are the most frequent applicants for sick leave. Those who eat at home or in restaurants are not in much danger.

One of the most important findings was that the amount of physical str[ain] increased in direct proportion to the amount of work. The average state of health deteriorated in direct proportion to the strain imposed by working hours and the place of work. The number of applications for sick leave received from women piece-workers was twenty per cent higher than the female average.

The doctors found that there was a considerably higher proportion of pulmonary diseases in the Mannheim area than in Stuttgart. The number of lung complaints in city centres is thirty per cent higher than the national average. In more rural areas such as Pforzheim, Nürtingen and Öhringen the proportion of lung ailments was twenty per cent lower than the average.

In contrast to these three towns, the doctors noted with concern the number of pulmonary complains registered in the city of Mannheim was up 81 per cent.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1973)

■ EDUCATION

University survey probes causes of student failures

The Education and Science Ministry recently commissioned Saarbrücken University's study research centre to examine why so many students fail to gain a degree or take a long time doing so.

Four groups were covered by the investigation – students who have already been studying at least two years longer than the average length of study in their subject, former students who attended university for at least eighteen months before breaking off their course of study, those who studied for at least two years before switching to a totally unrelated subject and finally a control group of graduates who gained their degree after the usual number of semesters.

The differences between these four groups begin at home. Successful students normally grow up under more favourable circumstances both as far as material conditions and the educational climate are concerned.

It was noted that a large proportion of graduates' mothers completed a course of career training while the mothers of those students who break off their course of study do not normally take up any further education. Graduates' mothers are therefore presumably prone to attach importance to performance and this influences the child.

Sufficient financial security is one of the most important factors contributing to a contented and successful course of study. Successful students are normally relatively free from the need to take a job to finance their study.

But those students who take a long time to complete their course usually depend on some outside source of income. Although they had considerably more money at their disposal than the successful students – 523 Marks a month compared with 355 – they claimed that they were unable to manage on this sum.

The lack of confidence and persistence found among these long-term students forms a great obstacle. Instead of devoting their main energy to study, they accept vacation jobs and soon fall behind.

As their fellow-students have already passed their examinations they are socially isolated on an ever-increasing scale and have no one to help them prepare for examinations. Fear of examinations therefore affects this group more than any other.

Sixty per cent of those students who leave university before completing their course do so before taking any examinations. A considerable proportion of them therefore did not experience any grave failure in examinations but broke off their course of study as a result of other experiences, which perhaps only they themselves regard as failure.

They do not generally claim to have been given an unfair mark in oral examinations but they do agree that written examinations are fairer. They also state that too much value is attached to the mere accumulation of knowledge and memorised information and not enough to independent work.

None of the findings confirm the frequent claim that students oppose examinations. The main opposition is directed against the great amount of strain imposed by the way examinations come in intermittent bursts.

An equally remarkable fact is that no differences could be found in the performance of the four groupes. Measuring a student's intelligence is therefore no guide to whether he is to be successful.

On the other hand there are some striking features in the personality structure of long-term students and those who break off their course of study.

Students who leave university before finishing their course are concerned about their health and tend to have physical ailments. They easily become depressend, are irritated by the slightest thing, tend to be pessimistic and need a relatively large amount of social approval.

Long-term students too also find difficulty in adapting themselves to a situation. They are often unable to abide by norms and are unwilling to accept generally-held values. They are insecure and have an inferiority complex.

Successful students and those who switch their course of study are completely different – they display no characteristics that would enable their classification into a specific group.

From its findings the investigation conducted at Saarbrücken concludes that improving the scope and quality of traditional study advice would not represent a solution on its own.

Administrative measures must be taken at the university as well as before a student begins to study. Senior high-school pupils have been given inadequate information and advice, if any, up to now. There is some need for arousing pupils' interest in selecting a course of study at an early stage.

Over half the university freshers obtain the most important information they need from fellow-students, a process that the report describes as extremely stopgap and not very economical. The system of written circulars employed by large industrial concerns would be more effective.

Students must also have some way of explaining their difficulties to lecturers. Frequently they are unaware both of their own standard and the demands of the examinations they face and are therefore uncertain about the type and extent of preparations they must make for them.

The investigation also sees some point in criticising lectures. Students judged the educational methods of lecturers in a negative light. It is of course impossible to change a lecturer's basic style of teaching but the results of a systematic form of criticism could enable him to see where the main difficulties lie.

Finally, the investigation demands an advice service for potential drop-outs in order to examine whether they have taken their decision on the wrong premises and should think again.

Students who have studied three semesters longer than average without taking their final examinations must also be given advice.

Gerhard Weiss

(Bremer Nachrichten, 28 February 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

University survey of young workers' political attitudes

Most young workers in the major industries of the Ruhr support the present Bonn government and do not feel themselves to be excluded from our affluent society, according to a survey conducted by the Christian institute for sociology attached to Münster University. Every second person surveyed was religious.

The 160-page report dealt with interviews with 250 17- to 22-year-old workers in a major Düsseldorf steel factory.

The report is to appear in book form sometime in March with the title *Lebenserwartungen von Lehrlingen und Jungarbeitnehmern im Großbetrieb* (The hopes and expectations of apprentices and young workers in major industrial concerns).

The report was commissioned by the Education Ministry in Düsseldorf and was conducted by Professor Friedrich Baerwald, who for many years taught sociology at Fordham University and is at present a guest professor at Münster University.

According to a publishers' note the report will lead "to a correction of accepted misconceptions about the civic consciousness of young workers".

Something like 80 per cent of these young people, according to Professor Baerwald, are socially conformist but not without being socially critical. Most of those interviewed were of the opinion that the present political system guarantees a person's civil rights.

They maintained that education and the obligation to do military service needed reforming. Almost all those questioned were of the view that democratic elections were most important and that there was considerable difference in policies as a result of which party achieved power in Bonn.

Professor Baerwald commented: "Communist statements that elections are a farce have little effect on young people."

Many of the young workers criticised the poor accommodation that was offered to foreign workers in this country. They commented: "These people must have the same rights as we have." They said that landlords should be prohibited from demanding high rents from foreign workers.

The life style of young industrial workers was not much different from that of the rest of society, according to Professor Baerwald. It is no longer valid to talk of a proletariat. Many of these young people drive cars, travel through Europe and own expensive musical instruments. Hardly any of them considered themselves to be on the periphery of the affluent society.

In religious matters the young people did not gainsay usual assumptions: 13 per cent were believers, 34 per cent relegious but they did not go to church, 24 per cent were non-believers and 29 per cent were indifferent to religious matters.

The authors of the report confirmed that there is no religious crisis among young people, but that the Church has its work cut out reaching them. The gap between believers and church attendance is considerable.

An important factor in young people's relation to the Church is religious instruction in schools. Particularly in elementary schools it was too authoritarian. Young people saw school and church as related entities, operating through pressure. Many of the young people said that when they reached their majority they would have nothing more to do with the church.

The survey was not based on answering questionnaires but involved hour-long interviews conducted by students from Münster University.

The sociological institute is of the view that the results of their survey would hold good for the rest of the Federal Republic.

Heinz Kornetzki

(Welt der Arbeit, 2 March 1973)

TV and radio exhibition in Berlin

The international radio and television exhibition to take place in Berlin from 31 August to 9 September has been fully booked already. The exhibition is devoted to all branches of entertainment via electronics and is being managed by the central association for the electro-technical industries in Frankfurt.

The Berlin managers have arranged for there to be 23 halls, four pavilions and places for 200 exhibitors from abroad in the open air, including exhibitors from the East Bloc such as Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

This year's radio and television exhibition will be a special occasion for it is the fiftieth anniversary since the first radio broadcast was sent out from Berlin.

It is expected that more than 600,000 visitors will inspect the exhibition.

According to an official of the central association, Günter Hücking, the colour television manufacturers expect to sell twenty per cent more colour television sets in 1973 than last year.

Last year the industry sold 1.5 million colour television sets and more than two million black-and-white sets. According to Herr Hücking the Olympics in Munich did not affect the sales figure for last year very much.

(Die Welt, 17 February 1973)

Philatelitic heresy

Stamps produced to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of astrono[mer] Nicolaus Copernicus have been printed with a grave spatial error, according to th[e] Federal Republic Ministry of Posts and Communications. Staff from the Neandertal observatory near Düsseldorf pointed out that another planet had been acciden[tally] included along with the Earth and the Moon circling the Sun. (Phot[o:]

Stamps in Munich

The International Postage Stamp Exhibition is to take place in Munich from 11 to 21 May. Already 1,400 applications for 10,000 displays have been received from 48 countries, lead by Britain, then Italy, America, Switzerland, France and Spain.

Something like 1,600 glass showcases will house collections from Europe, 1,000 from the Federal Republic showing the motives used. The Federal Posts have reserved an exhibition area of 1,200 square metres.

Queen Elizabeth II has allowed some of the royal collection to be displayed in Munich. Other well-known exhibitors include Count Gerli with his collection of Sicilian and Tuscan stamps and Japanese textiles millionaire Kanai who owns the world's largest collection of Mauritius two-penny blues and penny reds. Prince Rainer of Monaco and Princess Grace will attend.

Beligian industrialist René Berlingen, owner of the famous Swedish three skilling stamp worth 1.2 million Marks because of a printing error, will also attend, as will filmstars Raymond Burr and Yul Brunner and philatelitic officials and collectors from Moscow.

It is estimated half a million visitors will attend the exhibition. The Federal Posts has prepared two special issues for the World Philatelic Congress on 21 May. Two commemorative stamps and a special sheet will be available on application on 5 May. The designs on the stamps will be devoted to coaching station sign posts from Hesse, Prussia, Württemberg and the Palatinate. Sales will end on 28 September.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 8 March 1973)

Mass media examined

People in this country are interes[ted in] foreign affairs, local news and s[...] including education problems gen[...] on television, on the radio and newspapers, according to a su[rvey] conducted by the Emnid Inst[itute] Bielefeld, commissioned by the Fe[deral] Press and Information office.

They are less interested in sport, [...] general entertainment and student [prob]lems.

They survey dealt especially wit[h] interest shown in scientific subjects in [the] mass media.

The institute in compiling the 1972 [list] of subjects of most interest in the [...] media found that science, research [and] university activities were at the bot[tom]. Over half of the 2,000 people questi[oned] said they were unhappy about [the] coverage science was given in the m[edia]. Only 45 per cent spoke positively of [...] coverage. Language used was the re[...] 55 per cent of those questioned gave [...] the poor opinion of scientific cover[age] and 47 per cent the subjects dealt w[ith].

The most popular subjects, accord[ing] to those questioned, dealt with nutrition, education, space, medicine, peace re[search] and space travel. Only eight per cent were interested in nuclear researc[h] and only four per cent were interested [in] philosophy and theology. Thirty per ce[nt] said right out that they had no interest [in] science and research.

Men, Emnid reported, were interest[ed] in foreign and domestic affairs. Wom[en] and 16- to 17-year-old girls who had th[e] Abitur or who were employed as st[aff] members were interested in school an[d] education. Men and women who had o[nly] passed elementary school educati[on] levels, workers, farmers and old [age] pensioners put university affairs, scien[ce] and research at the bottom of the list.

Those with Abitur added that TV coverage was not all it should be. A[ll] those surveyed expressed the wish th[at] there should be less sport, crime and entertainment on television.

All age and professional groups, according to the Emnid Institute, favoured television, 58 per cent, over the press, 15 per cent, as a source of information. Four per cent named radio. A figure between six and eight per cent in the 16- to 17-year-old group favoured the 'pirate radios'.

Women favoured television more than men, who gave their attention mainly to newspapers.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 March 1973)

Holiday habits surveyed

More than half the people in the Federal Republic and West Berlin went on one or more holiday trips during 1972, according to the latest survey conducted by the analysis service for tourism. The survey interviewed 4,090 people and asked 80 questions. As many as 40.2 per cent went on one holiday and seven per cent twice took an extended holiday.

Forty-six per cent remained in the Federal Republic for their holiday. Only two per cent went to the GDR and East Berlin. Fifty-two per cent took their holiday in Europe or the rest of the world.

A massive 90.2 per cent had a good time on their holiday. 53.4 per cent marked "very good", 36.8 per cent marked "good" and 6.8 per cent marked "not bad". 1.7 per cent said their holiday was poor and 0.5 per cent said it was unpleasant.

The analysis service is of the view that in 1973 there is likely to be a cooling off in the holiday business. According to a recent survey 41 per cent of the people in the country will go on holiday again this year, but 14 per cent have not yet made a decision. Forty-five per cent of those asked had given up all idea of going away this year.

Definite results from the survey, and a further 6,000 persons are to be questioned to have a more concrete survey available for the 7th International Tourism Congress, will be ready later on in the year.

Karl-Hans Macioszek

(Die Welt, 2 March 1973)

SPORT

Ski-jumping championships at Oberstdorf

Lübecker Nachrichten

The fans felt hard done by, deprived of the sensations they had hoped for, and the winner Hans-Georg Aschenbach of the GDR cannot have been too delighted at his victory since he won only on the strength of a competition that was abandoned in mid-stream, as it were.

Walter Steiner, 22, of Switzerland, the best ski jumper in the world, took this stroke of bad luck in his stride. Despite ideal weather and first-rate performances the second world championships in Oberstdorf, Bavaria, came to a somewhat unsatisfactory conclusion for all concerned.

The championships were in a relatively new discipline, ski-jumping from the new jump at Oberstdorf, built at a cost of thirteen million Marks,

Despite the money invested and the efforts of some 800 officials the weather eventually foiled the organisers. Peter Weiss of Oberstdorf, president of the Association of Ski-Flying Jumps, admitted that "because of snowfalls beforehand we were unable to test the jump sufficiently."

As the weather improved the ski-flyers jumped longer and longer distances. Heinz Wosipiwo of the GDR jumped 169 metres to improve on the previous world record of 165 metres set up by his fellow-countryman Manfred Wolf.

On his first jump in training Walter Steiner of Switzerland covered 175 metres but came a cropper on landing. During further trials Steiner jumped 179 metres but again failed to land cleanly.

The conditions were, indeed, so good that the distances proved too dangerous. Several competitors sustained serious injuries on landing. Takao Ito of Japan fractured his collar-bone and Jaroslaw Petrak of Czechoslovakia and Tom Reaper of Canada suffered from concussion.

For safety reasons the adjudicators had no choice but to keep shortening the run-up as jumpers were reaching speeds of up to 140 km/h on take-off.

The first day of the championships was followed by a bitterly cold night and bright sunlight the next morning, so that jumps of up to 185 metres would have been possible, but there was no guarantee that jumpers would have reached the finishing post in one piece.

As it was, the title was decided in an exciting duel between GDR twofold champion Aschenbach and last year's champion, the Sapporo silver medallist Walter Steiner of Switzerland. Thirty-five thousand spectators saw the two men fight it out on the Saturday, Aschenbach notching up a total of 418.5 points with jumps of 157 and 152 metres, while Steiner was awarded 418 points for jumps of 156 and 163 metres.

Karel Dodejska of Czechoslovakia came third with 410 points for two jumps of 154 metres.

Steiner was lucky with his first jump of 165 metres. His skis flew all over the place en route but he managed to regain control in time. He was without question the best competitor on the giant ski-jump. On the Sunday he even managed to jump 179 metres, but failed to land cleanly.

On the first day proper favourites Rolf Nordgren of Sweden and Takao Ito of Japan were forced to retire because of injuries. Tauno Kaeyhkoe of Finland and Sergei Botchkov and Gari Napalkov of the Soviet Union performed poorly.



(Photo: Werek)

World record-holder Heinz Wosipiwo of the GDR wobbled on his first jump of 148 metres and stood no further chance, while this country's jumpers were among the also-rans from the word go. The host country's best competitor was Sepp Schwinghammer of Garmisch, who came twenty-sixth.

"We would sooner have Steiner safe and well than the world championship title," said Hans Zimmermann, captain of the Swiss team, adding that "Steiner has been the victim of his own expertise. Had it not been for Steiner and Schmid the world championships would have taken place according to schedule."

"The organisers are in no way to blame," he continued, noting that according to the rules and regulations the approach run has to be shortened when the distance covered in mid-air reaches 95 per cent of the length of the run from which jumpers take off.

The Oberstdorf jump was 165 metres long. As soon as jumpers covered distanoes in excess of 158 metres the organisers were obliged to shorten the run-up. Schmid of Switzerland jumped 166 metres from the shortest run-up possible. This being the case, the organisers had no option but to lop the end off the jump – with the result that distances covered declined dramatically. Dietrich Kampf of the GDR, who jumped 151 metres the day before, only covered 101 metres on the second day. "If they shorten the jump any more it is going to be ridiculous," he lamented.

Swiss team captain Zimmermann aproved of the organisers' decision, pointing out that Steiner would otherwise have jumped 180 metres and more, "risking life and limb."

The second day started with a fall by 21-year-old Jaroslav Petrak of Czechoslovakia. He had to be flown to hospital by helicopter with a suspected fracture of the cervical vertebrae.

Despite sunny weather initial trials and a first run were continually interrupted by squalls and took five hours to complete, by which time – it was late afternoon – the jump was completely iced over. The world championships were then abandoned.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 13 March 1973)

Doping tests take time – too much time

In an age of hashish and other hallucinogens drug-taking in the world of sport is often made out to be a minor transgression. This is currently the case in a certain region of the Racing Cyclists Association.

The committee and sports sub-committee of the Lower Saxon Racing Cyclists Association have promised to leave no stone unturned in checking serious allegations levelled at ex-trainer Herbert Muller by a number of road racers.

The first written allegations were levelled a year and a half ago yet the selfsame committee claims it was unable to act at the time because proof was not forthcoming.

In the meantime not even the director of public prosecutions would succeed in unearthing the missing links the Association needs to prove Müller's guilt. A large number of people involved suddenly appear to have rather poor memories.

Mind you, top-ranking athletes, good men and true no doubt whose names were and are household words, have invariably gone to stupendous lengths to hush up, forget and play down doping scandals – often with the tacit approval of trainers and officials.

A clear indication to this effect is to be found in the official report of the organising committee for the 1972 Munich Olympics.

"The medical commission of the IOC failed to publish the results of its doping checks daily, with the result that an unconscionable length of time passed while the various officials and the athletes themselves were interviewed in cases in which the medical findings were positive.

"A Puerto Rican basketball player was not finally disqualified, for instance, until five days after the check. In the meantime he had not only taken part in four more games.

"The international federation agreed with the medical commission that the result of the match in which the player had been found guilty of taking drugs was not to be revised.

"So it was that Yugoslavia, the loser of the encounter in question, failed to qualify for the play-off for the Olympic semi-finals and the gold, silver and bronze medals."

The Munich Olympic Committee came to the following conclusions on the strength of this and other occurences: "A through doping check can only achieve generally satisfactory results when the bodies responsible for disqualifications likewise take immediate and decisive action."

This can hardly be said to have been the case in Madrid in summer 1971, when medical checks revealed six undeniable instances of drug-taking among 194 competitors at the European amateur boxing championships.

The executive committee of the European Amateur Boxing Association refused to disqualify Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia, who was proved to have taken drugs prior to his light heavyweight championship win (Parlov went on to win the gold medal at Munich).

The committee also failed to take action against ex-Olympic winner and Madrid championship finalist Manfred Wolke of Frankfurt on the Oder, semi-finalists Constantin Gruescu of Rumania and Michael Kingwell of Britain and also-rans Georgiou Giannopoulos of Greece and Alain Victor of France.

"The probes were not entirely satisfactory," EABA medic Dr Blonstein of Britain argued in an attempt to improve matters. "The possibility of error cannot be dismissed." The boxers had allegedly not signed their urine samples.

This trend seems to be on the way in cycling too. The first allegations were made to sports sub-committee chairman Wilhelm Wegener of Hildesheim in October 1971 by 29-year-old mechanical engineer Helmut Richter-Alten of Hanover and 22-year-old medical student Lutz Besser of Hannoversch-Münden.

Proceedings were not, however, commenced until this February when the written allegations were finally procured by other members of Wegener's committee and a number of journalists.

Exactly what happened at two races in Brussels and Hanover in August and September 1971 we may never know, even though the Association offered to take no action against witnesses who might have taken prohibited drugs should they opt to spill the beans.

Yet cyclists Otto Steins, Udo Weger, Joachim Steding and Günter Ernsthäuser remained adamant that their memories failed them

Eckehard Schmalfeld, Lutz Besser and Helmut Richter-Alten insist that prohibited drugs were taken, however, and Richter-Alten still has a number of Captagon pills he claims to have been given by trainer Müller.

Herbert Müller denies the allegations. He claims never to have provided his protégés with preparations other than those permitted by the rules and regulations. Even so, 43-year-old Müller of Hanover has handed in his resignation.

One can only assume that he is anxious to remain one step ahead of his employers, who by the terms of his August 1970 contract can fire him on the spot should he be proved to have employed prohibited drugs.

With investigations as they are at present this would hardly seem likely, but the Lower Saxon association, headed by Heinz Ewert of Hanover, a one-time national road racing secretary, could hardly have afforded to keep him in its employ.

Meanwhile many people are of the opinion that sport sub-committee chairman Wilhelm Wegener ought to go too. When all is said and done Wegener spent months covering a man who has now resigned owing to the pressure of public opinion.

Claus Mitterzwei

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